Milkmaid
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Milk



# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,591—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1899.

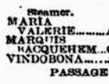


BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON
(Unless Royal Patronage.)
Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, the Imperial Institute, and in the Heart of the Fashionable Quarter.
HOTEL
Moderate Tariff.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.


## SHIPPING.


### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * CLYDE | 4009 | C. Denny | 15th April |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7568 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd " |
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | | 29th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 4287 | W. Wheler | 6th May. |
| CLYDE | 4009 | C. Denny | 13th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7913 | G. Langbourne | 20th " |
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | | 27th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7973 | J. L. Partt | 3rd June. |
| * CLYDE | 4009 | C. Denny | 10th " |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5196 | C. Gadd | 17th " |
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | | 24th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7568 | E. Gordon | 1st July. |
| " CLYDE | 4009 | C. Denny | 8th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 4287 | W. Wheler | 15th " |
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | | 22nd " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7913 | G. Langbourne | 29th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

(*) Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| * AMPHITRITE | G. Costanzo | 3,827 | 15th April 1899. |
| IMPERATRIX | J. Morovich | 4,212 | 1st May 1899. |
| IMPERATOR | L. Brelich | 4,139 | 1st June 1899. |

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 7th May 1899. |
| MARQUIS RACQUEHEM | C. Androvich | 4,409 | 7th June 1899. |
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 7th July 1899. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060 | " 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 22nd April 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 12, 1899.

### WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—3, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimising expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 3, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INVEST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and Agency of Banking and Money Agency

Book of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.


## SHIPPING.


### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st April, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,655 tons, on the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 20th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons on or about 18th April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 15th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April, 1899.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 9th May, 1899 |
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Negro | 6th June 1899 |
| LAOS | 6,337 | Flandin | 4th July 1899 |
| SYDNEY | 4,222 | Aubert | 1st Aug. 1899 |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 29th Aug. 1899 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Le Coispellier | 26th Sept. 1899 |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TONKIN | 6,246 | Vaquier | 4th May, 1899 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DISCOVERED AT LAST!
DISCOVERED AT LAST!!
DR. JOHN MARTIN HONIGBERGER'S
PLAGUE DROPS.
USE THIS AND DISCARD EVERYTHING.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
J. J. VELLOZ,
Medical Practitioner, The Medical Hall, Nagpur, C. P.
PRICE Re. 1 per vial.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

*TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.*

### MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office

Price: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICES,
No. 16, ESPLANADE ROAD.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


### GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

London Agents:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?
IF SO RIDE
HUMBER CYCLES

Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES. They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Princess Maude of Wales
H R H Princess Louise
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Oodeypore
H H Prince Ranjitsinhjee

For terms and further particulars apply to
Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT.
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

### D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

Opposite BOMBAY CLUB,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

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IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

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Established 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

**Rs. 1,30,00,000.**

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary,
BOMBAY.

### THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

A SELECT HOTEL
FOR EUROPEAN GENTRY ONLY.
ENTIRELY UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

HOME COMFORTS, CLEANLINESS and FIRST CLASS CUISINE GUARANTEED.

Every Room fitted with Electric Bells.

Large stabling accommodation available at the premises.

Five minutes walk from the Railway Station and Gymkhana Club.

MADAME A. WARREN,
Manageress.

### MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 32 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above bat fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, Folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Have on view a large Selection of all Articles required by Travellers and Tourists, including

LEATHER, STEEL AND CANVAS TRUNKS.

KIT BAGS AND GLADSTONE BAGS.
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Also a Splendid Assortment of

FITTED DRESSING AND SUIT CASES.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1835. ### MORENAS & CO. ESTABLISHED 1835.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY.

Albert Chains, Bracelets, Brooches, Button Hooks, Button-Hook and Shoehorn in Silver, Card Cases, Charms, Cigarette Cases in Nickel and Sterling Silver, Compass Pendants, Lockets, Match Boxes, Necklets, Gold, Silver and Aluminium Pencils, Penholders, Rings in different settings, Scarf Rings, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Links, Smelling Bottles, Studs, Solitaires, Thimbles, Toothpicks, and a Variety of other useful Articles.

MORENAS & CO.,
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To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
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Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

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MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATIO

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

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Electro-Plated Ware.
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Aluminium Bone Ware.
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Toys in Varieties.
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Tantalus Frames.
Ladies' Companions
Scrap Books.
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Toilet Requisites.
Centre Pieces.
Bird Cages
Gold Pencil Cases.
Mechanical Toys.
Glassware.
Bathing Tubs.

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Silver Jewellry.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER'S

### ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

### THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE

possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.
THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
ARE UNSURPASSED.

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J. E. BEVAN & CO., CALCUTTA.

### PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT BYCULLA, CUMBALLA HILL, AND POONA.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.'S PRODUCTS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| BEEF and IRON WINE | ½-lb. bot. 2 0 |
| DERMATOL DUSTING POWDER | 1 0 |
| EMOL-KELEET | 0 14 |
| GLYCERINE "ENULE" SUPPOSITORIES | per box 0 14 |
| HAZELINE | per bot. Rs. 1-4 and 2 10 |
| " CREAM | As. 14 and 1 4 |
| " " Vulcanite Rectal Nozzles for same, straight or bent, each | 0 12 |
| " SNOW | per bot. 1 0 |
| MENTHOL SNUFF | per bot. 0 12 |
| SALODENT | per bot. 1 14 |
| "SOLOIDS" HYDRARG PERCHLOR | per bot. of 25 As. 15; bot. of 100 1 14 |
| " COCAINE HYDROCHLOR | ¼ grain, per bot. of 25 1 0 |
| SOLUBLE SACCHARIN | per bot. 1 8 |
| PINOL DRY INHALER | 1 8 |

FAIRCHILD'S DIGESTIVE PREPARATIONS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PEPSIN in SCALES | ½-oz. bot. Rs. 1-11; 1-oz. bot. | 4 14 |
| " TABLOIDS | 25 in " As. 15; 100 in " | 2 2 |
| ZYMINE (Ext. PANCREATIS) | ½-oz. Rs. 1-10; 1-oz. " | 4 10 |
| " TABLOIDS | 25 in bot., Rs. 1-10; 100 in " | 4 0 |
| " PEPTONISING POWDERS | per box | 1 3 |
| ZYMINISED MEAT SUPPOSITORIES | | 2 12 |
| PEPTOGENIC MILK POWDER, for modifying Cow's Milk | per bot. | 1 12 |
| PEPSENCIA, a concentrated digestive essence | per bot. Rs. 1-12 and | 2 12 |
| PANOPEPTON, the nutritive constituents of beef and wheat in a soluble form | per bot. | 3 0 |

### LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

### NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

(Established 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(Established 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(Established 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(Established 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if cashed at these branches.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

### BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombasa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. PARNELL, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

PRODUCE IMPORTERS, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

Offer their services as Agents for the Sale of all kinds of EASTERN PRODUCE.

Consignments entrusted to them will be handled with every care, placed upon the Market at the earliest favourable time, and proceeds remitted immediately.

For many years they have sold Eastern and other Produce. References exchanged.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year it turned to fistula, from which I suffered for two years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abcess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time I was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found the large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abcesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.
"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctors' names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being, Miss E. Horner, 4, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND SEXUAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion, Want of Energy, with other allied affections, by Medical Association, Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge, by A. NORTON, 20 and 21 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

# THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

| MONTHLY PREMIUM. | |
|---|---|
| At age 20, | Rs. 6-9-0 |
| At age 25, | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| At age 30, | Rs. 8-14-0 |
| At age 35, | Rs. 10-13-0 |
| At age 40, | Rs. 13-12-0 |
| At age 45, | Rs. 18-10-0 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds inv

## NOTICES.

**THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.**

**THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."**

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. NOTICE.**

**EXPRESS WEEKLY TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LONAULI.**

ON SATURDAY, the Eighth April, 1899, and subsequent SATURDAYS, until further Notice, Special Express Train will RUN WEEKLY from Victoria Terminus to Lonauli, RETURNING on the MONDAY following (unless otherwise notified), for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their Servants (in third class) only, to the Time Bills quoted below :—

| DOWN TRAIN. ON SATURDAYS. | H. M. | UP TRAIN. ON MONDAYS. | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria Terminus, Bombay | D 15 25 | Lonauli | D |
| Neral | A 16 39 | Khandalla | A 7 24 |
| Do. | D 16 44 | Do. | D 7 27 |
| Khandalla | A 18 16 | Neral | A 8 59 |
| Do. | D 18 19 | Do. | D 8 55 |
| Lonauli | A 21 31 | Victoria Terminus, Bombay | A 10 10 |

Ordinary Fares will be charged for these Express Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 3rd of April, 1899.

**NOTICE.**

HALVES of CURRENCY NOTES of the following Numbers aggregating Rs. 600 are MISSING in transmission between HUBLI and KUMTA. A Reward of Rs. 25 (twenty-five) will be paid to the person who finds them and presents them to the undersigned.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | G 30 | No. | 52,246 | Madras. |
| 100 | G 31 | No. | 48,060 | Do. |
| 100 | 4 G | No. | 63,496 | Do. |
| 100 | 2 Y 30 | No. | 24,221 | Do. |
| 100 | 75 Z | No. | 36,306 | Do. |
| 100 | 75 Y | No. | 59,185 | Do. |

PANDURANG ANNA PAI KUMTA,
Cotton Broker or Dalal, at Hubli, Dt. Dharwar.
Hubli, 5th April, 1899.

**3 ARAB STALLIONS.**

1. SHAHINSHAH GREY ARAB, 15-1, 6 years old, strong and powerful, magnificent character.
2. MOGAL CHESTNUT ARAB, 15-1, 6 years old.
3. JAMSHID CHESTNUT ARAB, 15-1, 6 years old.

MOGAL and JAMSHID have received the 1st and 2nd prizes at the last Bombay Horse Show.

Both are very handsome and perfect much.

For Particulars apply to

MR. ABDOOR RAZZAK BIN CURTAS,
No. 6, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.

ESTATE COLONEL WILLIAM GARROW WATERFIELD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42 ACT XXVII OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late WILLIAM GARROW WATERFIELD, COLONEL, who died at Dunboyne Cottage, near Saxmundham, on the 3rd February, 1897, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to FREDERICK GRINDLAY WELDON of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to Administer the said Estate, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, th April, 1899.

**J. RATILAL & Co.,**

**TOBACCONISTS,**

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON

FOR

**LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.**

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins,

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW

CIGARETTES.

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE-
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

**J. RATILAL & Co.,**
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
406, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Diday, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

**THERAPION No. 1** in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found equally efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

**THERAPION No. 2** for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, ulcers of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

**THERAPION No. 3** for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

**THERAPION** may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should specify the three numbers 1, 2, 3 required, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Non Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

**MEN BEWARE**

Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefited by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

**CONTAMINATIONS**

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only true specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. Of the best of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

**ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS**

is guaranteed to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs of either sex (acquired or constitional), in the short space of time from the Date of Purchase. Guaranteed free from Mercury. In Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | 10 p. c. | Rs. |
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 1 bon. | 1,287½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 50 | 25 | 12 pr. ct. | 1,170 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,130 |
| Comme rcial | 10,000 | 100 | 100 | 8 p.c. | 108 |
| Bank of India | 15,000 | | 75 | | |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra and Mas. | 1,00,000 | 40 | all | 8 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Chartor Bank | 40,000 | 420 | 420 | 10 pr. ct. | 420½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | dol. 125 | all | 41-10-0 | 257 1-2 |
| National Bank of India | 48,000 | 625 | 312½ | 8 pr. ct. | 255 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Adv | 700 | 1,000 | 900 | Nil | 40 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | ... | |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,316 | ... | c | Nil | 345 |
| Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld. | 612 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 8 | 1,000 |
| Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Bonlarry) | 571 | 80 | all | 9 per ct | |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 550,000 | 220 | Rs. 15 | 185xd |
| Bombay United | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 460 |
| Bombay No. 2 Manfg. Co., Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 90 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 425 |
| Britannia Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.5 | |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg.Co. Ld. | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,009 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.10 | 1,075 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.8 | 505 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.5 | 800 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | Rs. 10 | 445 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.20 | 360 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.8 | 850 |
| David Mill | 1,600 | 800 | 500 | dvdRs.25 | 415 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs.20 | 325 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 340 |
| Empress | 3,190 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 10 |
| Framjee Mills | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 430 |
| Hindusan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 460 |
| Hinguagnat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | | 45 |
| Howard and Bullockis | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | | 25 |
| Hope Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 90 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 0 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | | 340 |
| Indian Manfg. | 00 | 1,000 | 1 00 | dvd 35 | 760 |
| Indo-China Steam Navigating Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 625 |
| James Groaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 550xd |
| Jamshedji Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 220 |
| Jowraj Bulloo Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 655 |
| Khandesh | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 370 |
| Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld. | 750 | 1,500 | 500 | dvdRs.30 | 805 |
| Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 840xd |
| Kohinoor Mills | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.15 | 1775 |
| Kurrachee Cotton Manfg. Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.10 | 225 |
| Madura Mills | 7,772 | 100 | 100 | Nil | |
| Mahalaxmi | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | pa 62 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 s. 20 | 1283 |
| Oriental | 6,736 | 625 | 1 25 | dvd Nil | 155 |
| Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 975 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 715 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs40 | 945 |
| Sassoon Mills | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 700 |
| Sholapore Mills | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs20 | 325 |
| Sonderdas | 760 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs30 | 625 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 210 |
| Southern Maharatta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 12½ | 325 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Rs.15 | 200 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 225 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Swadeshi Mills Co. | 9,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.22½ | 685 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 2,000 | 500 | 5 0 | dvdRs.15 | 365 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 0 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 350 |
| Vembakar Lukhmidas Co. | | | | | |
| Vishen Mill Co., Ld. | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvdRs40 | 410x1 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 240½ |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 460 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 400 | 50 | all | dvdRs. | 5 |
| Wadia Mills | 4,000 | 600 | 1,000 | 25 | |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,195 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kimchoo) | 300 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 825 |
| Bharat Co. | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 275 |
| City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld. | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil | 102 1-2 |
| Broula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | 18 | 180 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld. | 600 | 200 | 200 | dvdRs12½ | 210 |
| Calcutta | 500 | 1,250 | 1,250 | dvdRs15 | 310 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,300 |
| English Press and Printing | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 81 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 800 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs45 | 450xd |
| Hafiz and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 270 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs15 | 155 |
| Khansama | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs 6 | 495 |
| Mahura Press Co., Ld. | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr c | 215 |
| Mahomedpure Cotton Ginning and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 63 | 70 |
| Mercantile | 600 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 70 |
| Motor Co. | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs15 | 300 |
| Munmar M | 100 | 250 | a | 25 | 215 |
| New Bear | 60 | 600 | 600 | dvd Rs50 | 590 |
| Newgolahmed | 99 | 125 | 125 | Rs 15 | 120 |
| Prince of Wales | 150 | 500 | 0 | 20 | 350 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 7 | 31 | 340x1 |
| Sassoon | 600 | 500 | 600 | 30 | 585 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 2,000xd |
| Sind Co. | 400 | 1,000 | 750 | 20 | 400xd |
| Sirab Woollen Mills | 230 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 7 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 12 | 21 |
| Volkart | | 200 | | Rs75 | 1090 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | Half yearly | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 5 | 160 |
| Back Bay Mills | 500 | 50 | 25 | Nil | 7 |
| Bathan Pills | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr ct | 135 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 520 | 300 | 5,900 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,490 |
| Bombay Fire Ins. Co. Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 4 | 714d |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | | 500 | 500 | 5 ct. | 51 |
| Bombay Flour Mills | 500 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 970 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,00 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 2 7 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 500 | 20 | 20 | dvdRs10 | 207 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2, 0 | 250 | 250 | 9 p 16 | 323 |
| Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld. | 2, | 512 | 50 | | 55 |
| Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 00 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 18 |
| John Robertson & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 190 |
| Kamp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 31 | 355 |
| Kurrachee Municipal Brooks & Co., Ld. | 500 | 500 | 320 | 3 | 18½ |
| Lonavla Manfg. Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvdRs10 | 152 |
| Napier Hotel | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 25 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 5 | 12 pr. ct. | 120 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 6 | 58 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 600 | 1,000 | dvd Rs25 | 485 |
| Bounty & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | | 5 |
| Treasher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | | 1,060 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,400 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 15 | |
| Telephone Co. | 2,200 | 251 | 100 | Rs. 14 | 27xd |

**PRICES OF BULLION**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns | Rs. 15-0-0 |
| Carolus | " — |
| Venetian Dollars | " — |
| Gold Five-Franc Pieces | " — |
| Fine Silver | 70 6d. 70 0d. |
| Bank Post | 124-62 |
| Bar Gold, English (.916 touch) | 24-0-0 |
| Bar Australian | 24-6 |
| Bar Bombay | 24-5 |
| Bar Patna | 24 |

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Three and a-half per cent Redv 65 | 101-6-0 |
| Three per cent 1903 | 94½ |
| Municipal per cent. Debenture Loans | 110 113 |
| New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872 | — — |
| City of Paris Loan | — — |
| Four per cent. Port Trust Bond | 103 |

**EXCHANGE.**

| | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | On demand | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Do. do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Do. do. | 3 Months sight | 1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Do. do. | 4 Do. do. | 1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Do. do. | 5 Do. do. | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do. Documents | 3 Do. do. | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do. do. | 4 Do. do. | 1s 4 1-4d. |
| Do. Credit | 4 Do. do. | 1s. 4 1-4d. |
| Do do. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 4 7 32d. |
| France | 3 Do. do. | |
| Do. | 4 Do. do. | 100 1-32 |
| Calcutta | At sight | |
| Madras | At sight | |
| Do. | 30 days | |
| Mauritius | 60 days | |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 1-55m., 2-24s. Low water, 7-41m., 8-33s.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 31st March, due to arrive, daylight.

Mr. J. L. Symons' Cross Country races, Marole.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.

United Merchants' Company, Limited, Meadow Street, 3 p.m.

Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Ash Lane, 4-30 p.m.

School of Art, exhibition of prize drawings, 3 to 6 p.m.

The Anjuman-e-Islami-Parsi conversational meeting, New High School, 5-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 2-31m., 3-40s. Low water, 8-13m., 9-38s.

The Church Missionary Society Centenary, sermons in Churches.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mahanadi entered the dock on Thursday and the steamer Muke Maru and Horadio yesterday; the steamer Matsuyama Maru left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Indra entered and the steamer Peshawar left the dock yesterday.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue, at 6-15 a.m., to-morrow, for a run to Bandora, *viâ* Worli, and back.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. David Gostling at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject: "The Influence of the Teachings of Christ on the Moral Progress of the Western Nations."

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 6, *viz.*, Is. 3 2-4d. per rupee.—Mails for Singapore and Japan, per extra s. s. Shanghai, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s. s. Nankin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Tuesday.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On 1st of March last, there were 73 bullocks, 33 horses and 17 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 15 bullocks, 17 horses and 9 dogs were admitted, and 37 bullocks, 39 horses and 18 dogs were discharged from the hospital. One case among bullocks and 6 cases among dogs proved fatal. The foregoing animals were treated as out-patients :—21 horses, 46 bullocks, 8 mules, 3 cows, 41 dogs, 2 monkeys, 1 fowl, 2 parrots, and 1 bird.

FATAL FALL INTO A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Bala Luximon, aged thirty years. The deceased was a bullock cart driver, and resided in an out cast at Tall Road, North. On Monday morning he went to the well in the compound to draw water. He stood on the parapet wall of the well and drew out a couple of buckets of water. Suddenly he lost his balance and fell into the well. Two men immediately jumped after him, and the deceased was soon hauled up. Life was not extinct, but he appeared to have been stunned and was bleeding from wounds on his knees, right eye-brow, and right cheek. He was placed in a cart and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were dressed and he was detained. On the following day high fever set in, exhaustion increased, and he died on Thursday evening. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above fact was returned by the Jury.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER'S WIFE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Phalton Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Dewkee, a woman, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was the wife of Mathon, a soldier in the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, and resided with her husband in the Native Infantry Lines at Phalton Road. The regiment to which the deceased's husband belongs arrived in Bombay from Poona in February last. The husband has been since the last month at Santa Cruz on Musketry duty. From the evidence given by the deceased's niece, who had been residing with her, it appears that deceased and her husband lived happily together. She never complained about anything. The deceased and her niece went to bed about 11 o'clock on Thursday night, and when the latter awoke at daybreak on the following morning, she found deceased missing. Subsequently the body of the deceased was found in a well near the house. All the ornaments which she used to wear were safe on her person. There was a complete parapet wall round the well. Deceased never used to draw water from the well, nor was she in the habit of going near it for any purpose. No motive could be assigned for the deceased's committing suicide. The parapet wall round the well was high, and she could not have fallen in it accidentally. Under the circumstances the Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A EUROPEAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slade, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Harry Edwards, lately a jockey in the service of Messrs. Anderson and Co., was charged with cheating Gunni Aboo, a cloth merchant, and inducing delivery of property, of Bombay Rs. 143-8. The accused was arrested on warrant by Inspector M. B. Ellis, of the Calcutta Police, and brought down by him to Bombay. The complainant stated in his information that the accused bought from him last month a steel trunk and some other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 153-8. On the 23rd ultimo, he asked the complainant to accompany him to his house at Ballard Road for payment, but when they went there, he told him to come on the following day, as his account with Messrs. Anderson had not been settled, and the manager of the company was not present. On the next day the complainant again went there, and he learnt from inquiry that the accused had left Bombay for Calcutta on the previous night, leaving the trunk in charge of his butler. The complainant thereupon took a European constable to that place, and on opening the trunk it was found filled up with stones, torn shoes, and pieces of paper. The complainant was informed that the accused intended to start for Australia by the mail steamer which left Calcutta on the 29th ultimo. He, therefore, requested the Court to order a telegram to be sent to the Calcutta police at his expense for the immediate arrest of the accused previous to a warrant being forwarded to Bombay. The accused was ordered to be liberated on bail in his own recognizance for Rs. 400 and a surety for a similar amount. The case was remanded till to-day.

MISCHIEVOUS JAPANESE SEAMEN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Omisur and eleven other seamen of the Nippon Yusen Company's steamship Bingo Maru were charged before Mr. W. H. Hilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing house-trespass and criminal mischief. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by the agents of the Japanese Mail Steamship Co., Messrs. F. Leathes and Co., watched the case on behalf of the accused. It appears that, on Tuesday night, seven of the crew of the same vessel proceeded to a house of ill-fame kept by a Japanese woman, named Anao, at Carsetji Sukiaji Street, and demanded admission. The woman refused and a disturbance took place near the house. During the scuffle, a Japanese woman, an Arab, and one of the crew were injured. The police appeared on the scene and arrested the whole party. On the following morning the accused were placed before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charged with disorderly behaviour. The Magistrate fined the disorderly seamen Rs. 5 each, and the injured woman and the Arab were compensated. On Thursday night, about twenty-five seamen of the vessel proceeded to the same house and demanded admission. This was again refused. The accused beams excited, broke open the door, and entered the place. They smashed an almirah, a marble table, lamps and several other articles that came in their way. An alarm was raised, and a large crowd of people collected in the street. The police came upon the scene, when the accused decamped. They were followed, and twelve of them were captured by the police. The accused pleaded not guilty and attempted to prove "alibi." The Magistrate convicted all of them, and fined the first three accused Rs. 25 each, and the rest Rs. 15 each. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 100 were ordered to be paid to the house-keeper as compensation.

ASSAULTING A COACHMAN.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govind Yesoo and Purashram Govindrao were charged, at the instance of Inspector Goodwin causing hurt to Parashram Rama, a coachman in the service of Sir George Cotton. The complainant resided in the compound of his master's premises at Altamont Road, Malabar Hill. The two accused are also coachmen in the employ of a Parsee lady at Gowalia Tank Road. The complainant stated that on Wednesday night he was invited to a dinner by a friend of his, who is also a coachman in the employ of the same Parsee lady. After dinner, complainant and his friend, Gainoo, were seated in the compound, talking together. A few minutes after, accused, Govind, went up to them, and the complainant saw that he was drunk there that night. The latter informed him that he had been invited there by Gainoo. Some altercation took place between the complainant and accused, Govind, when the second accused, Parasharam, came on the scene. Govind delivered a blow to complainant with a bamboo stick, knocking him down on the ground and inflicting a large wound on the head. Complainant bled profusely from the wound. The two accused then kicked him and fastened him up to a tree. The second accused, Purashram, then went to a policeman and informed him that he had secured a thief and asked him to take charge of him. The sepoy went into the compound, and seeing the man bleeding from the wound on the head, released him and took him before Inspector Good. By order of the police officer complainant was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound was dressed. The two accused in their defence stated that on the night in question complainant was drunk, and while in that state he fell down and sustained injury to his head. In support of their statement they called witnesses, all of whom stated that they knew nothing about it. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 25, and the second Rs. 10.

**DANCING OUT OF A CONVICTION.**

A NOVELTY in legal procedure, even for France, where they do things of that sort differently from us, finds record on March 24 in the Telegraph. It seems that the previous day a certain Mademoiselle Page gave the Judges of the Appeal Court a little private dancing entertainment. She is the young professional person who some weeks since was condemned to six months' imprisonment for certain thoregraphic movements performed in a villa outside the fortifications. She was seen through the windows of the villa from the road by people inhabiting the district, who objected to her movements and communicated with the police. Mademoiselle Page, although sentenced to this period of isolation, obtained the benefit of the Berenger law as to first offences, but, resolving to clear her reputation, she carried her case to the Appeal Court. In order to prove that there was nothing objectionable in the dances performed by her in the suburban villa, she gave the Judges some samples of her style in a room of the court. She was acquitted, and left the Palais de Justice without a stain on her character.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Clyde," Captain C. Denny, will sail to-day, for Aden, with the English Mails, and the following passengers :—

Agnew, Major C H
Anderson, Mr
Atkinson, Mrs
Briggs, I M S Lt-Col H B
Block, Major A H
Boyson, Mr J A
Blackburn, Master
Bridge, Mr W J
Buckley, Major A D
Bellasis, Mrs and child
Blackwood, Mr J R
Buccles, Mr H
Baker, Mr R
Black, Mr R J
Brownlow, Miss
Bush, Mr Chas R
Crompton, Mr
Cadell, Lt
Cuming, Mr A H
Cathell, Mr H
Ditchburn, Mrs
Ditchburn, Master, girl and two boys
Davis, Mr H T
Dodd, Mr J R
Dudley, Mrs
Dunnett, Mr A B
Dunnett, Mrs, infant and ayah
Dwyer, Mr
Duncan, Capt
Evans, Mr G A
Ellinger, Mr and Mrs
Faunthorpe, Mr and Mrs A F
Fuller, Mr and Mrs J B
Green, Mr
Grey, Mr E
Garrat, Mr
Hamilton, Rev W B
Handford, Mrs Infant and child
Harris, Mr
Hartley, Mr E J
Harr s, Mr and Mrs J C
Hodgson, Mr
Hitchcock, Mr A H
Heath, Mr R H
Hart, Conductor
Hart, Mrs
Kilroy, Surgeon L
Lawrie, Mr G W
Lake, Mrs H H
Lokin, Mr H G
Lokin, Miss
Macmillan, Mr
Mahon, Lieut E W S
Maynard, Dr E
McLeod, Mr N F
More-Molyneux, Miss
Naylor, Miss E
Nalsh, Rev H
Ousaston, Mr F P
Olivier, Lieut-Col H D
Pollock, Col A
Peacock, Mrs
Palmer, Lt Col E B
Ryan, Mr
Rice, Mr L
Raitt, Major H A
Raitt, Mr Wm
Rydel, N V L
Shoe, Capt
Storkbridge, Miss A
Seaton, Mr and Mrs E A
Scrafton, Mrs
Taxis, Prince A
Thomas, Mrs
Whitton, Miss
Way, Dr M H
Ward, Major J H
Wyck, Mr and Mrs Van
Wyck, Two Misses
Warren, Lt R C
Wilkins, Mr

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Caledonia, to London, 22nd April, 1899.

For London—Hon Mr Justice Benson ; Mrs Benson ; Mr and Mrs Tates ; Mr R N Burn ; Mr H Pickers ; Lt A Y W Hope ; Mrs S Robson ; Mr and Mrs Rosted and two children ; Mr G H S Hubbard ; Mrs Hubbard ; Mr and Mrs C H Barrett and two children ; Mr G Mackenzie ; Mr H Groves ; Mr and Mrs C Brown ; Mr and Mrs F C Carr ; Mr and Mrs H Hudson and child ; Col and Mrs Ramsay ; Mr and Mrs A H Ashton ; Lieut-Col G P Owen ; Miss Owen ; Mrs Adams and child ; Lieut-Col B O'Brien ; Miss O'Brien ; Miss Carver ; Mrs D Purdin ; Capt C C Reid ; Mr F T Richards ; Miss Hunter ; Lieut E F Bell ; Lieut Stirling ; Lieut Brooke ; Mr and Mrs P Lodge and two children ; Mr G Thibaut ; Mr A L H Palmer ; Mr and Mrs W Egerton ; Mr R A Nelson ; Col and Mrs M C Brackenbury ; Lieut Mrs C A Owen and child ; Miss Price Davis ; Mr W J Newman ; Miss Gribble ; Miss Rooke ; Mr C C Kilburn ; Mrs Kilburn and child ; Mr H Lumsdaine ; Mrs T R Fernandes ; Mr and Mrs L Tarver ; Mr J A Rowley ; Mr and Mrs J Sommers-Kye ; Lieut-Col E Ferrand ; Capt J B Jameson, I M S ; Capt H G Sandilands ; Capt W B Lafone ; Major C Seadamore ; Vety-Col H Thomson ; Mrs Thomson ; Mrs J Walker, 2 children and infant ; Mr J R C Williams ; Mrs E Strachey ; Major-General G de O Morton ; Mrs A A Pearson ; Miss E Catterall ; Mrs W J A Bird and child ; Miss M M Wolff ; Mr and Mrs H S Smith ; Mr M J Cogswell ; Mr Bruce ; Mr R Deans ; Mr E Miller ; Mr and Mrs J Patterson ; Major J Shakespear ; Mr and Mrs J C Mayes ; Mr W S Sullivan ; Mr Foster ; Mr Macnabb ; Mrs H Macnaghten ; Mrs S N Worthington ; Mrs Wollington ; Major H G Burton ; Capt and Mrs A G Peyton ; Mr and Mrs J Ward ; two Misses Ward Mr and Mrs T C Piggott, child and infant ; Lieut D W Campbell ; Miss Mercer ; Mrs G Faulkner ; Capt H V Bailey ; Capt G L Saunders ; Mr and Mrs H Chalmers ; Mr E Enor ; Mr R J Holham ; Mr F W Crooke 

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—
"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."
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SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
'NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.'
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Glare and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics, or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
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To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA,
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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GREAT FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.
CHUBB'S PATENT SAFE
preserves its contents
ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
53, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
July 20th, 1893.
GENTS.—CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd., 128, Queen Victoria Street, London.
DEAR SIRS,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.
We sent out Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, India-rubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris.
After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director,
Illustrated PRICE LISTS of CHUBB'S SAFES free on application to
EDALJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay Agent,
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding Gifts, Wants, and other Guarantee rights with an Introductory Account of the Communities in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE ..... Rs. 6,
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

### BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

THE demand in the cotton market has been small though steady, and forward prices are quoted rather lower. Wheat has been a dull market generally, with only a little doing ; and in seeds, prices have fallen away to the extent of about 1 anna per cent. Exchange has dropped 1-16d. for both Bank and Private Paper. There was a reduction made yesterday in the rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay, indicating the easier tone of the money market. Government Paper is 1-8 per cent higher for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 1-2 per cent lower for Threes. Freights are steady, with a fair enquiry. Imports are a quiet but steady market.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Dec. | Rs. | 13,17,264 |
| " " " Branches | Dec. | " | 11,2,130 |
| Other " | Inc. | " | 30,02,023 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | | 7 |
| Other authorised " | unchanged | | |
| Loans | Dec. | " | 17,72,496 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | Inc. | " | 3,05,576 |
| Balances with other Banks | Dec. | " | 4,962 |
| Cash | Inc. | " | 28,78,002 |

An addition durng last week to the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, amounting to some 28¾ lakhs, brought it up to 206 1-2 lakhs, from 177½ lakhs, the figure to which a falling off of 10 lakhs had reduced it at the end of the preceding week. From Public Deposits both at the Head Office and the branches there were withdrawals to the extent of 13 and 11 1-4 lakhs, respectively ; while, on the other hand, there was an increment in Private Deposits of 36 1-2 lakhs. Loans were 17 3-4 lakhs less ; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 3 lakhs more.

At yesterday's weekly Board Meeting the Directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced the Bank's rate by 1 per cent, making it now stand at 6 per cent. The rate in the open market is 4 per cent. The market is quiet, and money easier.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 8th April, 1899 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Funds | 76,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 58,90,085 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 59,91,362 |
| Other Deposits | 3,93,93,399 |
| Post Bills | 4,100 |
| Credits undrawn | 24,40,595 |
| | Rs... 7,03,21,981 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. |
| Government Securities | 1,04,70,196 |
| Other authorised Securities | 31,72,073 |
| Credits on Government and other authorised Securities | 79,53,449 |
| Loans on do. do. | 1,54,92,793 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | 1,21,47,717 |
| Dead Stock | 4,22,745 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 28,038 |
| Bullion | ..... |
| Balances with other Banks | 2,77,519 |
| Cash | 2,03,56,826 |
| | Rs..... 7,03,21,981 |

EXCHANGE opened last mail day with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was no enquiry to speak of for Bank Paper ; and the supply of Merchants' Bills was moderate. Rates continued steady on Monday at 1s. 3 31 32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand and 1s. 4 5-32 to 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there was a fair demand ; Merchants' Bills were very scarce. On Tuesday 1s. 3 31-32d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Demand, at which latter rate a moderate amount changed hands, for April delivery. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 4 5-32d. was named, at which, however, there was no business reported. The market opened on Wednesday at 1s. 3 31-32d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate enquiry for Bank Demand at 1s. 4d., but none was obtainable at that rate, Mercantile Bills were scarce. Yesterday the market was quiet in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Mercantile Bills continued scarce, and the enquiry for ready Bank Wire was very limited. The market continued quiet to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair demand for Bank Paper, and rates receded 1-32d. all round, closing at the following level :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 15-16d. | per Rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 3 15-16d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 3-32d. | " |
| Francs | 1 09 1-2 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened on Saturday last at 101 3-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 101 5-16 for the Settlement, in a quiet market. The market was steady on Monday at 101 3-16 and 101 5-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents. There was a quiet feeling prevalent the following day with 101 5-16 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 101 1-8 for the Settlement. On Wednesday rates opened at 101 5-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and advanced afterwards to 101 3-8 in both positions ; for Threes 95 was quoted. Yesterday the tone of the market was firm with 101 3-8 named for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 for Threes. Rates were given to-day at 101 5-16 for Cash and the next settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, in a quiet though steady market ; Threes declined to 94 -2.

SHARES have been neglected and prices show little or no movement, the only changes reported being an advance of Rs. 2 1-2 in Southern Mahratta ; and a decline of Rs. 20 each, in Oriental, the Queen ; of Rs. 15 in David ; of Rs. 107, in China ; of Rs. 5 each, in Jam Ind, and Manockjee Petit, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2 1-2 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no change to speak of in prices. Holders of "Grey Goods" are willing to sell, and would even accept reduced rates, and in fact, are reported to have done so ; but buyers do not operate freely. In "Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, Printed" and "Locally-made Goods" there has been no change. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been about 2,900 bales ; and of Locally-made," some 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—The market is quiet and weak in tone, and without any material change. The enquiry is poor ; official quotations are as follows :—

| Twist | No. | 6s | Mule, | As. | 3 | to | 3 1-2 per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| " | " | 20 | " | " | 3 1-8 | " | 3 5-8 " |
| " | " | 10s | " | " | 3 1-2 | " | 4 1-2 " |
| " | " | 12s | " | " | 3 5-8 | " | 4 5-8 " |
| " | " | 16s | " | " | 3 7-8 | " | 4 3-4 " |
| " | " | 20s | " | " | 4 1-8 | " | 5 " |
| " | " | 24s | " | " | 4 3-4 | " | 5 1-2 " |
| " | " | 30s | " | " | 6 | " | 6 1-2 " |
| " | " | 40s | " | " | 7 | " | 7 1-2 " |

METALS.—There has been an advance in prices this week, Yellow Metal being 12 annas per cent. higher, Braziers' Copper Re. 1-14, and Swedish Bar 1 2-8 Re. 1.

COALS.—Sales have been reported during the past week of ready Bengal at the low rates of Rs. 13 to Rs. 13 1-4 per ton. Ready Cardiff changed hands at Rs. 18 per ton., and Davison's W. Hartley at Rs. 17. For forward deliveries very little is doing beyond a line of Davison's W. Hartley, for April, at Rs. 17 1-4. The market closed steady ; we quote alongside :—

| | Ready. | Forward. |
|---|---|---|
| Welsh Hartley | Nil. | Nil. |
| West | Rs. 17 per ton, | Rs. 17 1-4 per ton, |
| Australian | Nil. | Nil. |
| Powell's | Rs. 18 per ton, | Rs. 18 1-4 per ton, |
| Cardiff | Rs. 18 " | Rs. 18 1-4 " |
| Japan | Nil. | Nil. |
| Singapore | Nil. | Nil. |
| Deshazur Bengal | Rs. 15 3 4 " | Rs. 15 1-2 " |
| Muir's Navigation | Rs. 13 1-2 " | Rs. 13 3-4 " |
| Jardine's | Rs. 13 1-2 " | Rs. 13 3-4 " |
| Seebpore | Nil. | Nil. |

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The tone of the market for this staple has been very steady, though only a small business has been doing, exporters and the mills alike being but poor purchasers. Prices for forward delivery show some falling off ; "Good" Bhownugger, for May delivery, is quoted at Rs. 131 1-2 per candy. The market closes steady.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz :—

| | Per Candy, | Per lb. d. & f. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal, Fine | Rs. 129—2 13-16d. | |
| Do. Fully Good | " 121—2 11-16d. | |
| Do. Good | " 115—2 19-32d. | |
| Behatee, Fine | " 131—2 27-32d. | |
| Do. Fully Good | " 126—2 25-32d. | |
| Kwandeish, Fully Good | " 127—2 25-32d. | |
| Comra, Fully Good | " 134—2 7-8d. | |
| Dholleras, Fine | " 144—3 1-32d. | |
| Do. Do. May | " 145—3 3-32d. | |
| Do. Fully Good | " 135—2 29-32d. | |
| Do. Do. May | " 136 2 15-16d. | |
| Do. Good May | " 131—2 7-8d. | |
| S. G. Dharwar, Good May | " 147—3 1-8d. | |
| Westerns May | " 122—2 7-8d. | |
| Broach, Fine | " 157—3 1-4d. | |
| Do. Good | " | |

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

| | Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales. | Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandeish | 319,000 | 201,000 |
| Barsee and Nuggur | 79,500 | 64,500 |
| Berar | 552,500 | 318,500 |
| Hingunghat | 11,500 | 8,500 |
| Dhollera | 138,500 | 42,500 |
| Broach | 71,500 | 72,000 |
| Bengals | 197,500 | 147,000 |
| Persian and Sind | 3,500 | 11,000 |
| Compta and Dhawar | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| | 1,371,500 | 927,500 |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

| Receipts. | 1899. Bales. | 1898. Bales. | 1897. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | 61,600 | 67,488 | 57,791 |
| From 1st Jan. to 13th April | 1,150,956 | 920,457 | 760,814 |
| Clearances to Great Britain and Continent. | | | |
| For the week | 15,401 | 4,527 | 27,095 |
| From 1st Jan. to 13th April | 254,138 | 13,207 | 289,349 |
| Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c. | | | |
| For the week | 14,598 | 732 | 2,179 |
| From 1st Jan. to 13th April | 174,497 | 134,606 | 166,180 |

The Comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as under :—

| | 1899. Cwts. | 1898. Cwts. | 1897. Cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | 155,186 | 332,766 | 38,654 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th April | 1,187,320 | 14,55,708 | 343,206 |
| Linseed for the week | 112,904 | 123,197 | 8,065 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 13th April | 907,002 | 893,348 | 82,406 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 85,885 | 136,109 | 40,328 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th April | 441,626 | 458,430 | 130,116 |
| Gingellyseed for the week | 31,123 | 50,085 | 12,172 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 13th April | 907,514 | 936,164 | 318,583 |

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

| | 1899. Cwts. | 1898. Cwts. | 1897. Cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | 191,822 | 47,003 | ..... |
| Do. from 1st January to 13th April | 803,379 | 314,853 | 811 |
| Linseed for the week | 113,242 | 34,539 | 10,074 |
| Do. from 1st January to 13th April | 803,638 | 736,458 | 145,497 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 47,563 | 66,404 | 25,003 |
| Do. from 1st January to 13th April | 423,346 | 374,399 | 145,716 |
| Gingellyseed for the week | 90,207 | 29,533 | 54,241 |
| Do. from 1st January to 13th April | 1,030,670 | 707,712 | 253,730 |

WHEAT.—The enquiry has been small, in a dull market. Prices are as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pessy, 91 per cent | Rs. 28 | per candy |
| Do 85 per cent | " 27 | " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi | " 4-0-3 | per cwt. |
| Red Dehli | " 3-12-0 | " |
| Hard Yellow | " 27 | per candy |
| Red Ahmadabad | " 26 | " |
| Hard Red | " 25 | " |

SEEDS are quiet but steady in tone, with a limited demand, and some advance in prices, which close this evening as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed | Rs. 6-0-0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat | " 5-14-0 | " " |
| Do. Do. Cawnpore | " 5-7-0 | " " |
| Do. Red Do. | " 5-2-0 | " " |
| Gingelly, White | " 37-0 | per candy. |
| Do. Mixed | " 34-0-0 | " " |

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 24th March :—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 60,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 30,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Pub Dep at Hd Office | Rs. 27,99,666 | 9 | 9 |
| Pub Dep at Branches | Rs. 16,53,233 | 5 | 8 |
| Other Dep at Head Office and Branches | 221,26,285 | 3 | 9 |
| Bank Post Bills, etc. | 3,744 | 15 | 1 |
| Sundries | 4,44,503 | 15 | 1 |
| Total | 361,33,124 | 1 | 2 |
| ASSETS. | | | |
| Government Securities | 26,40,567 | 11 | 0 |
| Other authorised Investments | 9,64,929 | 14 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorised Securities | 51,52,861 | 13 | 8 |
| Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities | 48,05,465 | 10 | 6 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 86,84,373 | 13 | 7 |
| Balances with other Banks | 15,45,219 | 8 | 5 |
| Bullion | 12,439 | 0 | 9 |
| Dead stock | 8,78,170 | 9 | 3 |
| Stamps | 13,691 | 2 | 4 |
| Sundries | 1,19,051 | 9 | 9 |
| | 248,16,828 | 13 | 3 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches | 1,13,16,296 | 3 | 11 |
| Total | 361,33,124 | 1 | 2 |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 4th April, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 28th March, 1898 :—

| LIABILITIES. | March 28. Rs. | a. | p. | April 4. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 91,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 91,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 1,80,36,244 | 14 | 10 | 1,94,35,274 | 8 | 2 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 5,31,27,031 | 6 | 1 | 5,33,34,383 | 12 | 11 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 10,57,217 | 2 | 8 | 5,58,214 | 4 | 3 |
| Sundries | 22,65,325 | 1 | 5 | 22,83,344 | 1 | 6 |
| Rs | 10,38,45,018 | 9 | 0 | 10,36,96,421 | 10 | 10 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Government Securities | 75,82,278 | 0 | 0 | 78,91,709 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorised Investments. | 72,97,295 | 8 | 0 | 72,97,295 | 8 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities | 2,32 05,712 | 6 | 10 | 2,25,77,428 | 11 | 2 |
| Accounts of Credit &c. | 3,03,21,133 | 5 | 1 | 2,98,18,194 | 7 | 0 |
| Bills Discounted, &c. | 1,82,79,585 | 5 | 9 | 1,81,90,341 | 0 | 9 |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,83,778 | 4 | 2 | 7,95,558 | 13 | 8 |
| Bullion | 7,103 | 2 | 0 | 7,269 | 0 | 3 |
| Dead Stock | 12,97,234 | 8 | 11 | 12,99,211 | 7 | 5 |
| Stamps | 11,324 | 4 | 2 | 11,455 | 13 | 2 |
| Sundries | 16,33,5 7 | 2 | 8 | 16 40 77 | 2 | 1 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 1,21,70,313 | 5 | 3 | 1,15 89 687 | 5 | 5 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,10,5,,210 | 6 | 7 | 1,15,76,873 | 8 | 11 |
| Rs. | 10,38,45,018 | 9 | 0 | 10,36,96,421 | 10 | 10 |

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office | 4,17,800 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches | 9,81,239 | Inc. |
| Other Deposits | 10,32,443 | Dec. |
| Post Bills | 5,38,003 | Dec. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investments | 3,10,431 | Inc. |
| Loans | 6,38,324 | Dec. |
| Accounts of Credit | 4,96,031 | Inc. |
| Mercantile Bills | 89,147 | Dec. |
| Cash at Head Office | 10,80,028 | Dec. |
| Do at Branches | 5,22,963 | Inc. |

### RAILWAY RETURNS.

#### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15 Apr 1, 1899, on 491 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Total Traffic for the week | 76,000 | 2,25,000 | 4 000 | 3,07,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 167 | 483 | 9 | 669 |
| For previous 12 weeks of half year. | 9,99,827 | 28,11,931 | 39,388 | 38,51,219 |
| Total for 13 weeks | 10,77,827 | 30,36,931 | 43,388 | 41,58,219 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 70,714 | 3,11,611 | 3,339 | 3,85,707 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 134 | 676 | 7 | 837 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 7,19,402 | 26,98,923 | 64,489 | 24,82,819 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 78,707
Increase to date ..... " 6,75,400

#### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 8th April, 1899.

| | Coaching Traffic. | Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Receipts. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs |
| Total — Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,191 Miles. | 1,41,573 | 5,90,463 | 5,328 | 7,40,364 |
| | ... | ... | ... | 9,13,364 |
| Decrease | | | | Rs. 1,75,000 |

#### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th March 1899, on 1,67391 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated). | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,31,000 | 2,95,000 | 7,000 | 4,33,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 79 | 176 | 4 | 259 |
| For previous 11 weeks of half-year | 12,34,153 | 34,57,745 | 59,617 | 47,51,516 |
| Total for 12 weeks | 13,65,153 | 37,52,746 | 66,617 | 51,84,516 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of | 1,03,082 65 | 2,46,935 147 | 4,749 3 | 3,59,766 2.5 |
| | 10,52,222 | 32,51,069 | 56,719 | 43,60,010 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 73,204
Do. to date ..... " 8,24,506

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TONNOCHY—April 8, at Kohat, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel V C Tonnochy, 3rd Sikhs, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1899.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH presented his fourth Budget of the present administration on Thursday, a week earlier than in 1898. The total estimated revenue of the past year is shown to have been a hundred and ten millions, seven millions more than in the previous year, and the expenditure close upon a hundred and thirteen millions as against a hundred and two. A deficit of £186,000, however, is shown on the actuals instead of an estimated surplus of half a million. In order to make ends meet in the coming year, it appears, a re-adjustment of taxation is to be made. The annual fixed debt charges are to be reduced by two millions, all Foreign and Colonial stock is to be taxed, the duties on the capital of companies are to be subjected to an impost of five shillings per cent., a six-penny stamp is to be affixed to letters of allotment, and the rich man is further to have his dinner table intruded upon. While the English working-man's beer and the Scotchman's whisky are passed over, the duties on foreign wines are to be increased. The Chancellor of the Exchequer apologised for the increased taxation—an apology which he doubtless felt all the more necessary, as a year ago he had gone so far as to discuss the possibility of taking a penny off the income-tax. On Thursday, as on April 21st last year, the right honourable gentleman attributed the increased expenditure principally to increased armaments. He then made a comparison between the expenditure of England, Germany, Russia, and France in regard to Naval and Military expenditure. As he pointed out, we spend £26,000,000 on our navy, £37,500,000 on our army : total, £63,500,000. France spends £11,485,000 on her navy, and £24,902,000 on her army : total £36,387,000. Germany spends £6,083,000 on her navy, and £29,143,000 on her army : total £35,226,000. Russia spends £7,990,000 on her navy, and £30,579,000 on her army : total, £38,569,000 ; but we have in our Empire a population of 365,000,000 scattered all over the globe—18,000,000 more than the three other empires named put together. Our territories extend over 11,250,000 square miles of the habitable globe ; their territories all put together are only 13,750,000 miles. For every thousand square miles of empire we spend in defence £5,664, France spends £9,523, Germany £28,654, and Russia £4,454. For every thousand inhabitants of the Empire we spend £174, France £399, Germany £560, Russia £298. Of course, there were differences between the circumstances of our Empire and those of the three Empires mentioned ; but allowing for them all, it could not be said that our expenditure, great as it is, is unnecessary in view of the great interests we have to defend, and the expenditure for the same purpose of other countries. The same remarks apply this year as last, and as Sir Michael pointed out, unless the forthcoming Disarmament Conference devises some means of checking the present wasteful competition in armaments, our expenditure must continue and taxation largely increase. The Chancellor of the Exchequer fears a reaction—a very reasonable fear, that is only too certain to be realised when the pinch of heavy taxation begins to be seriously felt.

NOT the least interesting chapter in Sir William Hunter's History of British India is the fifth, which treats of England's Century of failures (1497-1599) to reach India. The Papal Bull of 1493. That instrument assigned to the Spaniards all discoveries made west of a certain line, and to the Portuguese the discoveries east of it, a demarcation which gave Brazil in South America to the Portuguese, as well as all the territories surrounding the Indian Ocean. The Pope's award represented what would be termed in our days the Concert of Europe. No Christian nation at that time had any thought of questioning it, though the nations which found themselves shut out from the new regions opened up by Portuguese and Spanish enterprise, scrutinised its terms so as to discover how they might secure a share of the Asiatic trade within the strict letter of the Bull and the treaties founded upon it. A little later Francis I. expressed a wish to see the will of Father Adam, authorising the Pope to assign all the non-European world to Spain and Portugal, but for a long time the French were little heard of east of the Cape of Good Hope. The Venetians were the first to take active measures against the monopoly of Portugal by assisting the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt in his onset against the intruders. Twenty years later, Venice offered to buy up all the spices brought to Lisbon over and above what the little Kingdom required for its own consumption ; the offer was refused. Spain, not content with the new world, sent Magellan from Seville in 1519 with five ships to discover a new route to the Indian Ocean. Passing through the Straits which bear his name, he sailed north-west across the Pacific and discovered the Philippine Islands, where he was slain in 1521. The squadron thence proceeded to the Moluccas, which had already been discovered by the Portuguese coming round the Cape of Good Hope. In the following year, one of the five ships returned to Seville, having sailed round the world and found a lawful way into the Indian Ocean. Charles V. promised the Spanish Cortes to defend their right to the Moluccas. The Lisbon Court was in consternation, and appealed for redress to the Pope, arguing that a dividing line to the Atlantic necessarily implied a similar line on the other side of the world. It was difficult at that day to say exactly where the boundary should be fixed between the two nations in Asiatic waters. Charles V. fortunately was in want of money to meet the cost of his numerous wars in Germany, and he agreed to sell the Moluccas to Portugal for 350,000 golden ducats, equal to £170,000. He also agreed to a boundary line common to Spain and Portugal nearly three hundred leagues east of the Moluccas. Charles had diplomatically offered to sell the Moluccas to Henry VIII. Henry, however, having in mind the old friendship between England and Portugal, declined to purchase the Islands.

Besides, he had another plan in view, namely, to reach the Indian waters by the North-West. Some years before Columbus crossed the Atlantic, a Danish pilot was reported to have found a passage north of Labrador, and Columbus himself was told by English sailors from Bristol of an oceanvoyage *via* Iceland. When he discovered the West Indies and mistook Cuba for Japan, the Bristol merchants were stimulated to get to the Indies by the north-west route. Henry VII. in 1496 gave John Cabot and his two sons letters patent to sail under the Royal flag by the north-east and west. Cabot, who had been to Mecca, and had lived in Portugal and Spain, set out from Bristol in a small vessel, with a crew of eighteen men, to reach Asia by the North Atlantic, and "make London a greater place for spices than Alexandria." He returned in three months, having discovered North America, and was believed to have acquired for England a great part of Asia without a stroke of the sword. It was years before this belief was abandoned. In 1527 the son of one of the discoverers of Newfoundland, wrote a book urging the King of England to become a merchant like the King of Portugal, and shewing the superior advantages of the north-western route. "If from the said Newfoundland the sea be navigable, there is no doubt that sailing northward, and passing the Pole, descending to the equinoctial line, we shall hit these Islands (the Spiceries), and it should be a much more shorter way than either the Spaniards or the Portugals have." He put the Spanish route by the South-West Atlantic at 4,300 leagues, and the English route by the north-west at only 2,480. Two ships were despatched that year. One of them was wrecked off Newfoundland ; the other returned to England, leaving the problem unsolved. Nine years later, "many gentlemen of the Inns of Court and Chancery, and others of good worship, sixty men in all, left Gravesend in two small vessels under Master Hore of London. They reached the Coast of Newfoundland when they were driven by hunger to eat each other's flesh." Hore made a notable o

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE BUDGET STATEMENT.

## THE WASTEFUL COMPETITION IN ARMAMENTS.

## FEAR OF A REACTION INJURIOUS TO ARMY AND NAVY.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach presented his Budget Statement in the House of Commons, to-day.

The revenue for the past year exceeded the expenditure by £186,000, but the estimated expenditure for the current financial year was £112,927,000 against a revenue of £110,287,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was proposed to reduce the annual fixed debt charges from £26,000,000 to £22,000,000, to impose a stamp duty of five shillings per cent. on Foreign and Colonial Stock, to increase the duties on the capital of companies, to impose a sixpenny stamp on letters of allotment, and to increase the wine duties.

The new taxation was estimated to produce altogether £870,000, leaving a margin of £240,000.

Sir Michael explained that the increase in the expenditure was mainly due to increased armaments, and if these were continued the country must face a large increase of taxation. He feared the result thereof would be a reaction resulting in a reduction in the efficiency of both services, but hoped that the forthcoming Disarmament Conference would devise a check upon the present wasteful competition in armaments.

## CRITICISMS ON THE BUDGET.

APRIL 14.

The House of Commons has agreed to the Wine and Stamp duties, and the reduction of the debt charges.

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt vigorously denounced the Chancellor of the Exchequer for tampering with the Sinking Fund, which he declared to be a disastrous step.

The Liberal papers describe the Budget as a cowardly one.

The *Times* regrets the non-introduction of thorough going fiscal reforms, and says that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, like his predecessors, is content with a hand to mouth policy.

## THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

The Samoan Commission leaves San Francisco for Apia on the 25th instant.

## INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

A French squadron has arrived at Cagliari as a compliment to their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy, who are now on a visit there.

Great enthusiasm prevails between the French and Italians.

The British Channel squadron will arrive at Cagliari on the 17th instant to greet King Humbert and his Consort in the name of Queen Victoria.

## NEW LIBERAL WHIP.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been appointed a Liberal Whip in the place of the late Mr. T. E. Ellis.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

ADEN, APRIL 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 8th instant, arrived here, at 2 p.m., to-day.

## QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

Quarantine arrangements are notified at Lourenco Marques against vessels from all countries even suspected of being plague-infected; also in Cuba and Porto Rico against vessels from infected ports generally.

## CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

### APPRECIATIVE RESOLUTION.

An interesting Resolution on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department in India in 1897-98 has been published. The results of the famine seriously affected the operations, and the condition of the Bombay market for Arab stallions was most unsatisfactory, only 1,500 horses being imported as against 5,000 in the previous year. The removal of the Punjab Stallion Depot from Babugarh to Abbottabad has been practically approved. The Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar, in Kumaon, is now in working order, and a number of important experiments connected with rinderpest, etc., are now in progress. Much good work was done in the veterinary dispensaries during the year, and there is ample evidence of the steady increase of these institutions in popularity. Bombay still leads the way as regards numbers, but Bengal is rapidly drawing up, and the Punjab and the Central Provinces are doing their best with their limited resources. The utility of dispensaries as a means of alleviating much suffering, enlisting sympathies, and securing the confidence of the people in Western veterinary methods cannot be over-estimated, and it is earnestly hoped that in a province like Madras, where at present not a single dispensary exists, and the North-Western Provinces, where there is only one, there will be no unavoidable delay in taking action in the matter. The results of the final examinations held at the Veterinary Schools were generally satisfactory, Lahore being most successful. At the Bombay School only 7 out of 14 passed, but the fact that the curriculum of study is altogether of a higher standard, and that the tests are somewhat more stringent there than at other schools, is no doubt partly responsible for the somewhat disappointing result. The Government of India desire to endorse the tributes paid by the Inspector-General to the excellent work of the officers of the department, and are glad again to acknowledge the care, zeal, and energy with which Veterinary-Colonel Queripel carried on the administration of the department in a year of more than ordinary difficulty.

## REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders have been issued for the 19th Punjab Infantry to leave the Malakhand Force, on relief, shortly, by the 29th Bombay Infantry, and return to Sialkot, calling from Nowshera.

The 27th Punjab Infantry now stands fast at Peshawar, till further orders.

## THE FRONTIER FORAY.

### CHAMKANNIS PAY THEIR FINE.

PARACHINAR, APRIL 14.

As anticipated, the recent chance encounter between the Chamkannis and the Turi villagers, helped by a small militia patrol, has not affected the question of the payment of the fine of rifles. Out of the 50 promised, 34 are reported to have been already collected by the head-man, and the rest will probably be collected within a few days.

Our border is now so strong owing to the issue of Enfield rifles to the villagers and the presence of bodies of militia wherever their services are likely to be required, that even the turbulent Khani Khel section recognise the futility of attempting a raid in future.

## THE JUNAGADH CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, APRIL 14.

The Shahzada's marriage, which was to have come off to-day, is postponed till to-morrow, when it will be celebrated with due pomp and splendour. Colonel Hunter, the Political Agent, arrived this morning from Rajkote and was received by the Nabob Saheb, Vazier Bhaudinbhai, Dewan Bechardass, Naib Dewan Purshotomrai, Mr. Mansukhram Suraj-ram and other high State officials. All the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar have sent rich *poshaks* which were presented last night to the Nabob in a durbar by representatives of various States who were introduced to his Highness by the Vazier Saheb and Naib Dewan Purshotamrai, both of whom deserve great credit for the success of all the *tamashas*. Various entertainments are daily provided for the amusement of the guests, who thoroughly enjoy the hospitality of Junagadh. Most ... measures are adopted to prevent the ... ease.

## LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

No less than sixty-three Long Service medals are gazetted to the Bombay Army.

## PROHIBITION OF PILGRIMAGE FROM PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

Pilgrimage from plague infected areas to the ensuing Ramnaumi Festival in Fyzabad District, Oudh, and Chitrakot Fair in the Central India Agency, is prohibited as a plague precaution.

It is notified that pilgrims returning to India from the Hedjaz will not be permitted by the Sultan to break their journey or land at Muscat.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Haworth, 9th Bombay Infantry, is posted for plague duty in Bombay Presidency.

Sir Arthur Trevor is gazetted six months' sick leave from the 23rd instant.

Mr. McKee, Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is granted one year's furlough; Mr. N. Hearle officiating.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Monsieur Vizzavona as Acting French Consul at Bombay is officially recognised.

Lieutenant O'Brien is confirmed as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, vice Lieutenant Hancock, transferred to the service of Nawanagar State.

Surgeon-General Price has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Egypt, vice Muir, appointed Director-General of Army Medical Service, War Office.

Sir William Cunningham is gazetted for one year's leave from 22nd instant; Mr. Barnes officiating as Foreign Secretary; Colonel Wylie from Nepal acting as Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, vice Mr. Barnes, and Lieutenant-Colonel Muir acting as Resident, Nepal, vice Colonel Wylie.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

General E. F. Chapman is admitted to Colonel's allowance, vice General Nairne.

Colonel Stevens, R. A., has been appointed Colonel on the Staff, R. A., Bombay Command.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Y. Chamberlain is permitted to retire.

Mr. C. T. R. Sewell is appointed Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

Major Waller, R.E., officiates as Deputy Accountant-General, vice Burn, on privilege leave.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of the Lunkaransar-Suratgarh section of the Bikaneer-Bhaunda Railway.

It is notified that a contract has been entered into with the Secretary of State for the construction and working of the Railway from Kalka to Simla.

Sanction is notified to the construction of an independent broad-gauge Railway from Hyderabad (Sind) to Rahuki in connection with the conversion of the whole of the existing Hyderabad Shadipalli Railway to metre-gauge.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that in future vacancies in England, List of Account Department, other than those reserved for non-Indian civilians and officers already in Government service, will be filled, two-thirds by the Secretary of State and one-third by competitive examination of nominated candidates in India. Such candidates must be all statutory natives of India, under twenty-five years old.

## BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, APRIL 14.

Under instructions from the Army Head-Quarters, India, Lieutenant Fagan, attached to the Merwara Battalion, is directed to rejoin the 6th Madras Infantry at Jhansi. He will travel on duty at the public expense.

Military Works Department.—Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, India, Lieutenant Colonel Hart, R. E., is transferred from Bombay to Head-quarters of the Punjab Command. On transfer to Bombay Command, Lieutenant Colonel Glennie, R. E., is posted to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Quetta Circle, Military Works. On return from furlough, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, R. E., is posted to Aden Division, Military Works. Second Lieutenant Goodwin, R. E., is transferred from Karachi Division, Military Works, to Quetta Circle, for employment in the Peshin Division, Military Works.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major Hall is transferred from Bombay District to Nagpur District.

Indian Medical Service—The undermentioned officers, on arrival from England, are posted as follows:—Lieutenant Hutchinson to Poona District; Lieutenant Robinson to Poona District; and Lieutenant Adams to Bombay District.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major Hamilton, on promotion to that rank, has been posted to 16th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Under instructions received from the Army Head-quarters, India, it is notified that Captain Tyler, 29th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Roorkee, and ordered to join that appointment.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Lash, Staff Corps, Quarter-master, 13th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service tenth year commenced 1st March).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, Staff Corps, Commanding 20th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service thirtieth year commenced 8th February).

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—Sub-Conductor Gainher, Commissariat transport Department, for six months.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence:—16th Lancers—Major Bethune, 4 months, on private affairs, out of India. Royal Artillery—Captain Gray, "S" Battery, R. H.A., four months, on private affairs, out of India. Second Battalion, Royal Scotts—Lieutenant Dryadale, 4 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—Second Class Assistant Surgeon Cordeiro, 6 months, on medical certificate, in India.

Ordnance Department—Sub-Conductor James, 6 months, on medical certificate, in India.

Extension.—Royal Army Medical Corps—Major Buist, from 26th March to 25th June, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office, in extension of the leave granted in Command Order, No. 137 of 1899.

## BRITISH ARMY SCHOOLS.

### PAY DURING VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS.

It is notified that the Government of India have been pleased to decide that pay shall be continued to monitresses and pupil teachers employed in the British Army Schools during vacations and holidays authorised in Article 399 Army Regulations, India, Vol. 13.

## TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

### OPENING OF SEGOWLIE-RUXOUL BRANCH.

It is notified for information that the Segowlie-Ruxoul Branch Railway, on the Tirhoot State Railway, has been opened for passenger and goods traffic, and is available for the conveyance of troops and baggage.

## MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN WITHAM, 20th Hussars, officiates as Station Staff Officer, Sialkote, *vice* Captain Stanwell, going on leave.

Lieutenant R. Bright, the Buffs, is appointed for service in British Central Africa.

The Queen-Regent, on March 17, signed the ratification of the peace treaty with the United States. A decree has been issued dissolving the Cortes, and convoking the new Parliament in June.

A RUMOUR comes from Algeria to the effect that the Fourean mission has been attacked by Tuaregs, and that, though victorious, it lost 100 men and part of its baggage, but this requires confirmation.

## TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, MARCH 24.

If there is one evil of life preventible, it should be a great fire. "From plague, fire, and famine" we pray to be delivered. They are all evils from which man must learn to deliver himself. Famine we have made an evil too remote to be considered, save from a historical or a speculative point of view. There has been no famine in Western Europe for many centuries. A simultaneous failure in the crops of America and the East, with a widespread murrain, might produce serious consequences; but famine has ceased to be the terror that it was. The common people think no more of famine. Plague means disease of all kinds, and man is slowly getting the mastery. There can be little doubt that, before many generations, the worst forms of disease will be banished, and the milder forms will be alleviated. Then remains fire. This, the most preventible of the three, is still the greatest terror. Think of last week's catastrophe, when a huge hotel filled with people was reduced to a wreck in an hour or two. There were "appliances," we are told, but in the hurry nobody remembered them. It is not "appliances" that we want. It ought to be a sheer impossibility for a great building to be set on fire. A single room, by itself, but it ought to be isolated. Every staircase should be fireproof; every floor should be protected against the floor above and the floor below. I do not observe that any precautions of the kind are observed in the great "mansions" that are now being built everywhere. Some time ago I visited one of these places. The staircase was of light, inflammable wood; laths formed the ceiling; the joists were of wood that looked highly inflammable; so were the floors. There was no lift; the place was six or seven stories high; it is true that there was a back stair as well as front stair, but a fire in a lower storey might fly from room to room and catch the staircase at either end. Then consider the awful situation of the people in the rooms above! I look at the top floor whenever I pass this mansion, and I wonder how long it will be before the world will shudder over the terrible fate of those who lived on the upper stories. Why do we dare to pray to be delivered from fire when we can prevent such horrors as the burning of that great hotel?

One is pleased to hear that the money-lenders are forming into an association. Their deliberations, I fear, will be conducted in secret. That they will discover a way through any Act of Parliament that the wit of man can devise is certain, because they will be assisted by everyone who wants to borrow money. There are times when a man must have money; it is absolutely necessary; without it he will perish—go bankrupt—ruin all his chances. At such a time he will offer or accept any terms, will undertake to give the most monstrous interest to get that money; it is so important to him that to pay cent. per cent. seems moderate; he will bind himself in any way; he will promise anything. The time will come probably, when he will feel that a hard bargain was driven; then he would like to get out of it. If he goes into a court of law, the judge, under the new Act, may knock down the interest to 10 per cent. Even if he knows that, will he go into that court? Not often. It is not to the advantage of anyone in a trade or in a profession to have it published that he was once in such straits that he was ready to give cent. per cent. for a temporary loan. Besides, before it comes into court he will probably have paid already a good deal of that interest; it would be much more to his own advantage to make terms with the money-lender. And this, I take it, will be the direct result of the bill. The borrower will pay more than the court would allow in order to purchase silence; the lender will take less than he would otherwise have done in order to avoid having his profits knocked down very much lower by the court.

All usury used to be absolutely forbidden. Some Fathers of the Church, in their zeal, went so far as to declare that all trade profits of every kind ought to be forbidden, and that a man must sell for the price he gave, not understanding that the civilisation of the world would thereby come to an end, and, with it, the Christianity and the religion of the world. The Jews took up money-lending because there was nothing else for them to do. Not that other callings were forbidden, but that all other callings were entered upon by apprenticeship and with religious forms. And I never could understand how certain Italians and Cahursines"—men of Cahors in France—obtained Papal permission to carry on this ex-crated trade. After the Jews had been driven out of England the evil reputation remained but the money-lenders continued. And they also continued to grow rich. It is hard to understand why professional money-lenders at the present day are held in such disrepute, seeing that bankers and solicitors and merchants all alike lend money freely and on interest, and always without reproach. I suppose it is understood that they do not charge 10 per cent., and that they do not make the borrower take half of the loan in fiery sherry and bad cigars; on the other hand, they do not lend except on security, and do not offer a helping hand to save the desperate on the sporting chance that the assistance will land him once more on his hind legs; they suffer a debt to remain unpaid and are quite prepared to go into open court over the recovery of it; and this publicity is supposed to be painful to the professional money-lender.

I have just returned from visiting a mill—a great mill, where thousands of hands are employed, and an enormous output of work is maintained day after day. Somehow, I had never before seen a mill, although I had often visited industrial towns. To speak of the effect produced upon a stranger by the astonishing exhibition of human concentrated energy, industry, enterprise, and inventiveness is to talk platitudes, it became it has been said, written, described, and commented upon already over and over again. Let me speak of the engine only. I take it that such a machine, moving with apparent intelligence every part of the complicated whole, is the most remarkable of all human creations. It works, I say, with apparent intelligence; it is more like a living thing than a machine: it drives huge wheels and tiny wheels; it washes vast quantities of wool with its rough hands, and it winds tiny thread and little reels with delicate fingers; it lays the warp and weaves the design with artistic selection; it does what it is told to do with more than the precision of a thinking animal. If man could convert this labyrinthine arrangement of wheels and pistons into a single intelligent animal, it could not make the cloth more skilfully, or more quickly, or with a finer adjustment of means to the end. Now, this machine did not spring all at once into existence; it has grown; bit by bit has been added; here a new contrivance; here another extension; nobody could have designed it or formed the plan of it beforehand; it grew under the hand of man the inventor—which means man the expander. The engine in this respect is like man himself; first the lowest form of life; then a development, bit by bit, through the half-conscious periods of elementary existence; after long ages the animal—the monkey—the wild man; till we arrive at the modern man.

Well; the engine is not going to stop; man is going on to make much finer engines. Is man himself going to stop? I do not believe it. Nay, he has grown even in three hundred years so that his ancestors would not know him; how far he will grow in the next three hundred years I should fear to prophesy, except that his growth is limitless. Whether the moral and spiritual side of humanity will grow with his material knowledge and his inventive power one would not venture to predict; but as for Nature, man is bound to become lord of all and master of all her secrets—all but one; all except the secret of Life and Death—that is beyond and outside Nature. Man will never obtain that secret, else he would repeat the Greek legend and bring down fire from heaven.

Outside the mill I saw an ancient church. They were restoring it. In a modern industrial centre what could be more appropriate than the restoration of an ancient church? The changes in the structure were symbolical of changes in the aspect of religious faith; they were adapting the religion of the past to the ideals of the present; while, inside, they were providing for the material wants of man according to the standards and the knowledge and the powers of the present. The modern mill and the restored church, therefore seem to belong to each other.

I was so fortunate as to arrive at the old cathedral town on market day. The market is held on the south and east sides of the parish church—not the cathedral, which was formerly the church of the abbey. There is not much that is remarkable so far, but in walking about this market I presently observed, first, the strong resemblance to similar markets in certain French towns where they are held in the same way, nestling under the protection of the church; secondly, that the stalls are regularly laid out in narrow streets. This made one think a little as to the origin and meaning of the modern street, with a double line of houses set side by side. Nobody in the mediæval town thought of a street except as a way or path in and among houses, which were set up anyhow; a way broad enough for a horse or a pack ass to be driven or ridden, not broad enough for a wheeled vehicle; a lane which led from a market, or a highway to a great man's house, or to a collection or village of craftsmen. Nobody wanted a straight lane. On the other hand, if you think of it, a market must consist of stalls regularly arranged; there must be order in a market; the stalls must be arranged by rule; hence the straight streets of trade. Now, in my cathedral city, the market was laid out in such straight streets. Thus was arranged the great market of Cheps in former times, in streets and lanes lying on the east and north of St. Paul's. Again, I found that the market was divided up among the trades. Here were the butchers; here the fishmongers; here they sold cheese and butter; here cloth and clothes; here, ribbons, gloves, and other mercories; here, fruit; here, confectionery; and so on. And in one corner I came upon the medicine man. Formerly he was a cheap jack, and bawled his wares, now he has a stalls and sells them quietly. They are confections of simples and compounds of herbs, in which the practitioner declared, I believe truthfully, that he placed the greatest faith or he would not sell them. He also offered penny books. "They must have something to read," he said with a sigh which was intelligible. A mild-spoken man—even penny literature "emollit mores"; and he wore spectacles which also in some recondite manner soften thi mind of man. It was pleasant, in that stimediæval market, to find the mediæval vendor of herbal medicine, and to walk about the streets where the tradesmen, as of old, do still congregate together each beside his own fellow. Where all are together it is impossible to undersell your neighbour or to oversell. Thus competition loses its powers, and honesty is encouraged.

Among the pennyworths of my friend's stall I observed a pile bearing the name of Charles M. Sheldon. The stories of this American writer are now circulating in this country by the million—literally, by the million. I bought as many as he had on his stall—for as many pence—and I have read them all. There were four out of his seven works. Now, why do these books sell by the million? Remember, that every book bought by the people circulates among all the buyer's friends. They buy and exchange; they keep on buying and exchanging, because they have now developed a passion for reading. Why do they buy Mr. Charles Sheldon's books with so much avidity? They must have something to read," quoth my mediæval friend. Very true; that is the new "note" of the age. But why Sheldon more than any other? I have always maintained that great popularity proves the possession of great qualities, those qualities which belong to literature proper. Why does a certain person succeed more than another? How is it, dear reader, that you and I fall so very, very far short of the popularity of this doubtless inferior person? Clearly because he appeals to the people in a way which attracts them. Is that way always a way of vulgarity or vileness? Certainly not. Pure vulgarity seldom appeals to anyone, not even to the most vulgar—vulgarity *with* other things, perhaps. Nor does vileness of the worst kind appeal even to the most vile—vileness *with* other qualities, perhaps. A story which becomes popular must have certain definite qualities to begin with. It must be vivid; it must be true in outward fashion of speech and manners; it must seem true; the characters must be clearly defined, not cloudy or uncertain; the story must be strong; it must possess "grip." There are other qualities, but these are the essentials. Now, Mr. Charles Seldon's work possesses all these qualities. His setting is evidently true—absolutely true. We are in an American western town of increasing wealth; the better class people support the various churches; the lower class—the working class—are left alone; the whisky interest bosses the town; decent people have nothing to do with civic affairs; the clergy, called pastors, are in terror lest they should offend the people who pay their salaries. On the other hand, the people are willing to give the clergy a long rope; the clergyman's wife keeps no servants, and does all the cooking and cleaning of the house herself; the richer folk get the very best musicians, singers, theatrical companies, and lectururers in the whole country to amuse them; neither London, Paris, nor New York is better provided in this respect; the other sort have the saloons and the beer gardens; this sort are all reeling, rolling, tumbling together, drunk, to destruction. Into this community Mr. Sheldon introduces one question—in all his books there is but one scene, one set of characters, one question—"What would Christ do if He were in your place?" He answers the question in many ways, but always with sermons; half the story consists of sermon. It is fair to say that both sermon and story have the inexplicable charm of "grip." They hold the reader. I think the best of the four stories is the one in which the careless, selfish man of affairs has a vision, in which he is plainly told that he has but seven days to live, and no more. These days, all he has, he fills with things which he tries to believe are Christlike. I do not criticise the way in which the theme is worked out. I only indicate the situation, which is full of "pity and of terror." At the end of the seven days he dies. A weaker writer would have softened and suffered him to live; but his vision was true—he dies. The way "out of it" indicated by Sheldon is neither more nor less than you will find practised at Toynbee Hall; at Mansfield House, West Ham; and at the Browning Settlement, Walworth. The young men in these settlements have long been doing exactly what the Western American pastor advocates, only with the most perfect freedom from ostentation and parade. I should not be surprised to hear that these little books were running into many millions in this country as well as in America for reasons other than those which, in these pages, I selected for mention.

## CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

TO-NIGHT the National Cyclists' Union celebrate its coming of age, by a banquet, with the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour in the chair, the first occasion since his acceptance of the Presidency of the Union on which he has taken any active part in its affairs. He is, however, a practical cyclist and takes a keen interest in the pastime. There are few left of the original founders of the Bicycle Union, as it was first called, who met in March 1877 to establish what was described at an obvious necessity. Mr. Cobb of Trinity College, Cambridge, was the first president, and another Cambridge man at this time was a prominent worker, the Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer. The pioneer work of the Union was to establish the rights of cyclists to the roads at a time when wheelmen were generally regarded as outcasts. The great bulk of the history of the Union, however, deals with racing and championships, and legislation concerning amateurism, and it is on the sporting side that it has looked most largely in the public eye, until the last year or so when the decadence of racing, and the vast increase in the general interest in non-competitive cycling, stirred the Union to greater activity in other departments of its work.

Whenever a lecturer discusses cycling for war purposes, he seems bound to boom some form or other of folding bicycle. No doubt transport demands the ready handling of machines, but on the other hand, the introduction of the complications involved in making bicycles fold up, adds to the risks of "something going wrong" when the machines are in use and handicaps their users by the additional weight. It seems strange that so much attention should be paid to packing the cycle into a parcel that can be slung on the back. Forty pounds of luggage in this way would burden the stoutest hearts. Cavalry do not consider their horses from this point of view, why should cycle mounted infantry. They want to ride the machines not to carry them. The utility of cyclist soldiers was demonstrated in a paper read by Captain Baden-Powell of the Scots Guards, before the Royal United Service Institution, and by like many other military lecturers enlarged on this folding up idea, and contended that the ordinary rider could carry 200 lbs. on his machine besides himself. He thus considered them valuable for transport of supplies as well as for scouting and orderly work, which is a new point of view. The luggage-carrying powers of a cyclist being set down at 200 lbs. is rather a sanguine estimate. Most riders would jib at a little of that.

A staggering theory has been propounded by Professor Sharp concerning back-pedalling. He likens it to the reversal of an air motor, contending that it is a freshening and restoring exercise for a rider to back pedal. When he works to drive a machine he expends energy, when he lets the machine run down hill, and the machine drives him, he declares that the muscles absorb energy. This astonishing doctrine is contrary to most cyclists' experience, who in common parlance describe backpedalling as "hard work," and very naturally too. The Professor declares, however, that he is fresher at the bottom of a hill after back-pedalling than before. Probably it is the change of work that acts as a refresher, but to contend that back-pedalling means no work at all, is an incredible statement, which if true would abolish all necessity for brakes whatever, and would make the steepest hills the best restorer of energy to exhausted riders.

The season's racing started somewhat inauspiciously, last Saturday at Herne Hill, the occasion being the holding of a Six Hours contest for amateurs, open to tandems and single machines. There were thirteen starters, and the best of the single men was F. T. Bargess, who totalled 135 miles 2 laps, the winners of the race being the tandem pair C. Haysom and W. B. Dadden, of the Polytechnic. It was a cold and windy day so that their total of 141 miles 1,360 yards did not figure out very large, and the meeting could scarcely have been a financial success as barely 300 persons attended. Shortly before the hundred miles point, the Dover Road tandem pair, Akers and Clarke, came to grief, and Akers sustained a broken collar bone.

A complicated sporting wager has just been decided. An all-round athlete undertook to run a quarter, cycle a quarter, scull a quarter, ride a quarter on horse back, and swim a quarter of a mile, all within seventeen minutes. He did the trick in 12 mins. 25 secs., so it was a safe bet. Mr. Martin, who lives at Kingston, carried out his programme by the Thames side at Surbiton. He ran a quarter on the touring path in 1min. 10secs., and rode back on a bicycle in 60 secs. He then took horse for the out journey in 50 secs., and sculled back in 2m. 10s. andwened and swam the last stage in 7mins. 25secs. It was a curious exhibition, and one that will not have many imitators.

What is the world coming to? Here is a Bench of magistrates at Brighton actually thanking a cyclist for taking proceedings against a driver for breaking the rules of the road. The cyclist was nearly run down because the driver was on the wrong side. There was no smash, the cyclist was only nearly run down, but the driver was fined, and the cyclist publicly thanked. What are we coming to?

One of our cycling M. P.'s, Mr. Horace Plunkett has met with a nasty side-slip in Kensington. He skidded on the greasy surface of the wood pavement and fell heavily, fracturing his right thigh. He is mending well. The occurrence will help to draw attention to the necessity for keeping the streets in better order, and safer for the passage of cycle traffic.

Motor cycling is fast becoming a very popular sport in and about London, and there is no doubt that in due course it will be equally popular in all parts of England. Owners of motor cycles, apparently appreciate the value of a good tyre, for it is a very rare occurrence to come across a machine of this type fitted with any but Dunlop tyres, which being specially made for the purpose, have given the greatest satisfaction in all cases.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| B Mandvi, Chnokla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 19 | 6 | 37 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pansewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 16 | 6 | 38 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Cheera Bazar, Walkeshwar and Matharpakhadi | 15 | 6 | 19 |
| E Mazagon, Parewadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada | 46 | 10 | 55 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 6 | 7 | 19 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 2 | 5 | 21 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Non-resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 42 | 50 |
| Total | 105 | 82 | 257 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 44,048 | 38,624 | |
| Same date last year | 104 | 61 | 167 |

### BANDORA.

There were six attacks and six deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality, on Friday.

### THE KOKNI MAHOMEDAN HOSPITAL.

MR. WOODBURN, the Plague Commissioner, with Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, visited the Kokni Mahomedan Plague Hospital. He was much pleased with the arrangements made there, and made the following remarks in the visitors' book:—"I have had much pleasure in visiting, in company with the Municipal Commissioner, the Kokni Mahomedan Plague Hospital. It is in a house belonging to Mr. Irlekar, who has with much public spirit lent it free of charge for the purpose. The Doctor in charge is Mr. Khaja Abdulla, who gives his services *gratis*, and manages it extremely well.

### DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Sunday was 3, and on Monday 4, Tuesday, which was the Hindu new year's day, showed a clean mortality bill, whereas on Wednesday the plague mortality was 5. It is to be regretted that now plague cases are not confined to a particular locality, but are dispersed everywhere, and people of lower classes, among whom they mostly occur, resort to quacks and charlatans, instead of taking proper medicines, with the result that the cases invariably prove fatal.

## MR. J. L. SYMONS' RACES.

MR. J. L. SYMONS' point-to-point races at Andheri take place this afternoon, when a special train leaves Colaba at 3-25 p.m. (Bombay time), for the convenience of the invited guests. The travelling accommodation is intended only for visitors who have accepted the invitations, the races being a private function.

The special train will run as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Colaba | 3 25 | Leave Andheri | 6 55 |
| Do. Church Gate | 3 30 | Do. Bandora | 7 11 |
| Do. Mahim | 3 40 | Do. Mahim Road | 7 32 |
| Do. Bandora | 3 50 | Do. Church Gate | 7 43 |
| Arrive Andheri | 4 0 | Arrive Colaba | 7 47 |

## THE LIGHTING OF THE RED SEA.

### REPRESENTATIONS BY THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on the 30th ultimo, addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department:—

Sir, I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to again address you with reference to the inadequate lighting of the lower portion of the Red Sea. It will no doubt be within the recollection of Government that a representation on this important subject was made by the Committee of the Chamber in May, 1897 and in this connection I would refer you to my letter No. 790-97 of the 19th May, 1897. In this letter the Committee pointed out that the subject was by no means a new one, as the necessity for additional lights had been long acknowledged, and forcible attention had been drawn to it from time to time when passing through the Canal. The Committee urged very strongly upon Government the necessity for prompt and decided action, in view especially of the fact that the preponderating majority of vessels passing through the Red Sea carry the British Flag.

The representation of the Committee was strongly supported not only by the other Indian Chambers of Commerce, but also by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, and in reply to letter No. 1288-Marine, of 4th July 1897, an intimation was conveyed that a copy of the Chamber's letter had been submitted to the Government of India, who had passed it on to the Secretary of State, to request that the matter might be pressed on the consideration of the authorities concerned. Subsequently, under cover of your letter No. 1911-Marine, of 8th November, 1897, the Committee were favoured with copy of a despatch of 9th September, 1897, from the Secretary of State for India, accompanied by copies of official correspondence which had taken place between the Secretary of State for India, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Cromer, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Egypt. From these papers the Committee noted with satisfactions that there was no financial obstacle to the provision of new Light Houses in the Red Sea, as Lord Cromer was in possession of ample funds for the purpose, but that the main difficulty lay in the opposition of the Ottoman Government.

In a letter, dated 9th June, 1897, addressed by Lord Cromer to the Marquis of Salisbury, which forms part of the correspondence above referred to, a reference is made to a letter dated 5th June, 1897, from Morics Pasha to Lord Cromer, containing a suggestion for the placing of light-ships instead of light-houses at such points in the Red Sea where lights are acknowledged to be necessary. In passing on this letter to the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cromer expressed his opinion that the suggestion made by Morics Pasha was well worthy of consideration in view of the delay which had already occurred, and the difficulty of coming to any satisfactory solution of the question. His Lordship also added that if the lights were placed outside of the 3-mile limit, the Government of the Sultan would have no right to complain of a violation of territorial rights. The Lord Cromer's despatch, together with its accompaniments, was placed by the Foreign Office before the Board of Trade for consideration and was laid on the 13th July, 1897, before a Conference consisting of representatives of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., and the Trinity House, representatives of Lloyd's and of Trinity House. This Conference was unanimously of opinion that a light-vessel of Mocha was the most pressing need, and that if it proved impossible to overcome the difficulties attaching to the selection of a light-vessel suitable for the purpose, to be also placed in a position 3½ miles North-East by East of Abu Ali, a letter which the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, addressed to the Government of Bombay on the 28th June, 1897, the necessity for lights in the above positions was strongly impressed upon Government. The Committee of the Bombay Chamber also suggested that a light should be placed upon the Island of Jebbul Tier, the depth of water in the neighbourhood of which was being too deep to allow a light-ship to be moored there.

The Committee were hoping, at the time they were placed in possession of the above official correspondence, that a solution of the difficulties, which had hitherto stood in the way of adequate lights for the protection of navigation in the Southern portion of the Red Sea, was near at hand; but they regret to find that up to the present no practical result of any kind has been achieved, and, so far as they can ascertain, no steps have been taken by the British Government in the direction of carrying out the proposals of Lord Cromer. I am directed by the Committee to again request the Government of Bengal to urge upon the Government of India the crying necessity for speedy and decisive action being taken in connection with this matter. The Committee fail to see in the face of Lord Cromer's letter what obstacles can now possibly exist to the placing of light-vessels at the points above referred to as, provided the 3-miles limit is observed, the consent of the Ottoman Government would not appear to be a factor in the question.

It has been pointed out to the Committee that the Baife Point Light on the Island of Perim requires improvement, and to be given some distinctive character for the guidance of vessels of heavy draft using the wider passage in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. This light, the Committee have reason to believe, is the property of the Perim Coal Company, but it is at the same time recognised by the Admiralty and advised by them to Mariners as a guide to navigation. If the fact of the light in question being private property is in any way an obstacle to its improvement, the Committee would suggest that it should be at once acquired by the British Government and the necessary improvements carried out.

## PASSENGERS PER AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S S AMPHITRITE.

THE following are the passengers per Austrian Lloyds s s Amphitrite, Capt. G. Costanze sailing to-day from the stream, Medical Inspection at the Ballard Pier at 2 p.m.

FOR SUEZ—MR F O Oertel.

FOR PORT SAID—MR M C Michailidi.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Mr E Amb ceini
Mr and Mrs A Amstuts and child
Mrs Horace Anderson and two children
Lt A C Annesley
Mr P B Avasia
Mr and Mrs Arnold Beer and child
Mr and Mrs H W Bernstein
Dr Comes K J Beynon
Mr D P Bhedwar
Rev F W Bisson
Mrs P A Blackland

Mr. Kemp and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee Rustom and Kola, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the defendant, who lives at Billimora, employed the plaintiff as his agent in Bombay for the purchase and sale on his behalf of gold and silver, and the plaintiff acted as such agent. As such agent he purchased and sold from time to time gold and silver, at the end of each year a statement of account was sent to the defendant. At the end of the year 1052, the sum of Rs. 3,336 was found due by the defendant. In October 1898 plaintiff demanded payment, but the defendant refused to pay the same.

The defendant, a station master at Billimora, in his written statement said the plaintiff could not maintain this suit as the plaintiff's son Roychand is a partner of the plaintiff. He contended that the transactions between him and the plaintiff's firm were wagering transactions, and that they could not be made the basis of any claim against the defendant. The defendant is a station master at Billimora, and he was induced by the plaintiff's son to enter into wagering transactions in gold and silver, it being represented that all that the defendant had to do was to deposit a small amount for margin for losses on each transaction and that he would make large profits. Defendant thereupon deposited Rs. 300, and authorised the plaintiff to enter into wagering transactions. The defendant was quite unable to take delivery and to pay for gold and silver, as his pay was only Rs. 65 per month. Upon instructions received from the plaintiff's firm the defendant sent an urgent telegram to them, instructing them to immediately sell double the quantity of gold that he had already purchased through the plaintiff. If the plaintiff had acted on the telegram and effected the transactions, defendant would have made a large profit as gold went down considerably on the *vyda* day. If the plaintiff did not act on the instructions, the plaintiff was liable to him for the amount of profits that would have been made. The profits payable to the defendant by the plaintiff in respect of all the transactions was upwards of Rs. 3,900, which, if it was held that the transactions were not wagering transactions, the defendant claimed to recover from the plaintiff.

His lordship at the conclusion of the case, held that the contract was not a wagering contract, and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

## DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

### 71,000 PEOPLE DESTITUTE IN SAMARA.

The "Peterburgskia Viedemosti," says Reuter, gives a harrowing picture of the distress prevailing in the famine-stricken districts, and specially in the province of Samara, where, in addition to starvation, the villagers and peasants have now to cope with the outbreak of scurvy, typhus, and other diseases. The people are reduced to feeding upon a kind of gruel of boiled flour and water, or on bread composed of a small proportion of wheat, mixed with chopped straw and bran. The effects of this diet upon frames already weakened by hunger and disease are alarming. The typhus epidemic is said to be rapidly spreading, owing to the miserable conditions of life of most of the peasants, perishing as they are from want in chilly, damp and filthy cabins, devoid of the most necessities of existent.

Scores of houses are absolutely bare of furniture, everything having been pledged or sold to purchase food. In some districts the poor people are unable even to obtain firewood, and are fireless as well as foodless. Not a few have been obliged to part with their agricultural implements, and will not be able to cultivate their land this spring. The Red Cross Society has been making earnest efforts to relieve the distress, but its resources, even when combined with those of the local authorities, are inadequate to cope with so vast an evil. On February 1, 71,000 were in receipt of constant relief in the province of Samara alone, and this number has since been increased. The society has opened 306 free soup kitchens for 22,000 children, and 120 for 14,034 adults and children, besides arranging to distribute 35lb. of grain or flour per month to 12,150 individuals, and 30lb. to 22,599 more. A temporary shelter has also been opened at Samara for 451 women and children.

## KAISER WILHELM GIVES A LESSON.

Here is a story illustrating the Kaiser William's kindliness and humour as displayed with those under his immediate command:—

Recently, while on board his yacht, off Kiel, a seaman named Jorg happened to cross the deck with a large mug of beer in his hand. On seeing the Emperor the clumsy sea-dog hesitated, shifted, and finally straightened the free hand to his side and made "front."

The Emperor was much amused at the man's discomfiture, and approaching him said: "Look here Jorg, you didn't do that right; let me show you how it ought to be done. Stand over there and fancy you are the Emperor, and I will salute you."

With this the Emperor took the quart mug, retreated, and again came forward, simulating well-affected bashfulness; then, putting the mug firmly to his lips, emptied it to the last drop and placed it on deck, and straightening up with military precision he saluted Jorg.

"This is the way it ought to be done," he said to the astonished seaman; "and now go downstairs, and tell them to fill it up again, and to give you another for yourself. Say it was I who drank it that they shouldn't mind, for it really tasted very good."

## MADAME ROMA'S HOODOO.

"I never used to believe in a Hoodoo," said Madame Roma, the great American opera singer, who has just taken up her abode in this country, with a view to repeating here the triumphs she has achieved on the other side, "but I know differently now I could tell you the story of a yellow silk dress, which will prove that I am right, only that I know that you would be incredulous. It was a piece of beautiful yellow silk, sent to me by my mother, and was so delighted with it that I had it made up in the Empire style, and handsomely trimmed with lace and pearl embroidery. I had a very nice engagement just then, and I decided to wear the gown on the first night. I was with that company eight weeks, and then the manager left us stranded high and dry, at New Orleans, and we had to find our way home as well as we could, minus salary. That was adventure No. 1.

"Three weeks later I signed a contract for leading lady in *Gentleman Joe*. Again I wore my yellow silk in the second act. We played *Gentleman Joe* four days, and then the manager was arrested for something or other—debt, I think—result, four days' salary. Experience No. 2? My next engagement was at Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, and while playing there a friend asked me to sing at a swell club. As it meant big money I accepted. Well, I sang at the concert, but no big cheque made its appearance, neither did I get the sum which had been promised me for my expenses. All I got was the extravagant sum of *fifteen dollars*. Adventure No. 3?

"By this time I was beginning to get uneasy. I had never believed in a Hoodoo, but how else could I account for my repeated ill-luck? Well, my next engagement found me at the Castle Square Opera House, Boston. As I had no costume to provide, my yellow dress remained in my trunk the whole time. I enjoyed a long engagement and a splendid run of luck. I was almost convinced by this time that my beautiful silk dress was responsible for my previous ill-luck, but I was loath to get rid of it. I had promised a lady friend of mine to take a concert party down to Nantucket Island—a whaling station—and give them an entire entertainment. We went down in style—we had a 'special' to ourselves, and so on.

"When we arrived at our destination, we were greeted with the information that the lady who had guaranteed to make the affair a success and to ensure our expenses had gone mad, and had to be removed to an asylum. This naturally depressed me, but, in spite of the bad news, we gave our concert, and I wore my yellow dress. At the end of the evening, the total receipts amounted to twenty-six shillings. That was the fourth adventure.

"After that I had my dress entirely unpicked, gave the silk net to a girl friend, and put the silk in my trunk. I was asked soon after to create a singing *role*, and decided to convert my silk into an undershirt. My engagement that time lasted seventeen days! To do away with the Hoodoo, I had my dress trimmed with blackbirds, which are supposed to be mascottes, and wore it in my next piece—with the result that the opera lasted two weeks, and all I got was ten dollars salary! I found myself at the Opera House, San Francisco, next, and had nothing but trouble all through. I felt by this time that it was because I had worn my yellow silk in the first act. Indeed, so convinced was I of this that I gave away everything I had that was of the same unlucky colour, or trimmed with it. When I tell you that on leaving America I had a very handsome set of amber beads given me, and that they are now as the bottom of the ocean, you will realise how strongly I felt on the subject. I was firmly convinced that if I kept the amber ornaments the voyage would be a disastrous one and I simply dared not keep them."

Who can say there is no foundation for stage superstition after Madame Roma's experience?—*M. A. P.*

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect Via Eems, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Emden, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hiaina, perfect.

ARABIA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Libau, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Pauai Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political matter.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Hokkio.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest tooth discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## No. 5, JOHN-STREET.

Mr. Whiteing's brilliant book runs on the same lines as Mr. Morrison's "Tales of Mean Streets," Mr. Maugban's "Liza of Lambeth," and one or two other recent stories concerned with the lives of the very poor. All of them were, as this is the outcome of strong feeling and keen observation on the part of the writers, and were all also valuable as pictures of the lives and surroundings of those of whom they treat. But, this book is vastly better than any of them: for sheer vigour of statement, almost staggering in its reality, it would be hard to beat.

"No. 5, John-street" is, in its way, a human document, and Mr. Whiteing brings to its aid a vitality and distinction of style, together with a biting satire and kindly humour that help to prove that though his sympathies are with the poor and unfortunate, he is not insensible to their weaknesses, any more than to those of his own class. For the book is not only concerned with the poor; it is full of sharp contrasts, and deals with many sections of society, from a Duchess's ball to a flower-girl's tea party, and the same keenness of vision is brought to bear upon them all.

"No. 5, John-street" professes to be an account of how a man, cultured, rich, and living in fashionable society, undertook, at Jubilee time, to draw up a Report on the Manners and Customs of the English for the Governor of an Island in the South Seas. Suddenly he realises that he knows nothing at all of the lives of the poor. "In a wild rush for light" he tries a Mansion House Conference:—

"We were a hundred and fifty or so in the room, all talking about the poor man, the Charity Organisation Society was in attendance, a Bishop was on the platform; a Colonial Governor was on his legs, many meek and saintly women were scattered about, with some who had evidently taken the meeting between two afternoon calls. We talked about the poor man. Oh! how we talked about him! And though he was not there, we walked at him, too, by mere force of habit. . . . We talked till there was barely time to run home and dress for dinner. Then, with a hasty vote of thanks to the Chairman, we poured out into the street, where the carriages were drawn up in line."

As he drives back he feels that it is impossible to know the poor from the standpoint of ten thousand a year, which we are led to believe he possesses. A University Settlement is suggested, but it is no good, "the inmate does not live the life." His eager curiosity suggests a certain route to knowledge, and his courage is equal to it. He determines for six weeks to obliterate himself, to become one of the class he is anxious to observe, earning his own bread and living as the poor live. He gives out that he has gone duck shooting on the Caspian Seas, leaves his rooms at St. James's in the charge of his man, the one person in his secret, and, in little more than the suit of clothes in which he stands upright, begins his experience of slum-London. He is lucky in getting a situation as a minor clerk in a rubber factory, at eighteen shillings a week, and this he determines, no matter how great the temptation to exceed it, shall serve for his requirements. "To know what life at half a crown a week is like, one ought to have only the half a crown," he remarks. On the first day, having to find a lodging, he discreetly asks a labourer, an odd hand at the factory, to help him in his search:—

"'Wait for me at the cawnah to-night,' he [the odd hand] said, 'when we knocks awf.'

"'What rent can yer affawd?' was his first question when we resumed the conference as by appointment.

"'Three shillings a week at the outside.'

"'Have yer got any sticks? . . . .'

"'None,' I replied; 'but I want to buy some.'

"'Well, there's a Model near where I lives, if yer care for that sort o'thing.'

"'Where do you live?"

"'John-street.'

"'Show me.'

"'I could drink a pint fust.'

"It was his modest fee for agency, and I readily gave it to him. We had to enter a gin palace for the purpose. The fittings were superb, the smell was not in keeping, he blew off the froth, drank, and offered the pewter to me. I knew of this custom, of course, for I had seen the ostlers drink a thousand times, yet it sickened me somewhat in my new quality of partaker. What of that? The important thing was, I had found a friend.

"'There's the Model,' he said, as we pursued our way and passed a vast towering packing case for humanity, pierced for miasmatic air and uncertain light. 'Some likes em. I don't. That's my drum, two doors beyond.'

"His drum was better to look at. . . .

"Externally it was in a state of indescribable dirt, squalor, and decay. The other houses, some of which were more modern but less substantial, matched it in this respect. So did the Model dwelling as to the outer filth. I should greatly have preferred a cleaner street, but my experience was altogether against me. I knew nothing of management, nor of ways and means. Besides, I seemed to yearn for a neighbour. There was a back room vacant at No. 5, on the same uppermost landing as my friend's. I took it."

Then it occurs to him to ask the name of his new friend—

"'Call me "The Cove,"' he says; 'that's what they calls me abaht here. "Covey" is the way some on 'me puts it when they're pals. That'll do for me, if it'll do for you. I'm "Covey" with the gal down-stairs—"Low Covey," when she's wild; it's all the syme.'"

And as Low Covey he remains throughout the book. An excellent portrait he is; living from hand to mouth, always trusting to luck; keen, and not too scrupulous; an odd-jobber of the criminal class, but good-hearted and good-natured at bottom. Here is a bit of his easy creed:—

"Coats come somehow. I've never bin without one, and never thought' ow I was to git one, all my days. You worry too much, gav'nor. Put a bit on a 'orse, and if yer pull it orf, there's a whole suit. As for sickness, there's the orspital; but, mind yer, you've got to bring your own bottles, and they'll try to bounce yer into payin' for advice if they can. As for old age—short life and a merry one Very few of us makes old bones. Don't you be afeard."

He has his views on most things, quick and shrewd. Nothing is better than his summing up of Americans:

"Amerikins is all right. Very free with their money. Don't seem able to reckin' below sixpence. Bob for fetchin' a cab sometimes. Their's is a big country, too—bigger than ours; but we make it up in the trimmins like. Some o'them's comin' over. They ain't got no kings or queens. Sort o' chairman, elected by a vote o' thanks. Don't want nothin' fetched for'em when they're at'ome; everything in the'ouse by telegraph. It must be a ard country for the pore."

The various persons to whom Low Covey introduces his friend, Ole Ikey, the Anarchist, '48, and the tailor, are all admirable. But even better than the individual characters are the pictures of life in John-street and the court in which it stands. The colour and movement, the sights and sounds, are wonderful in their reality:—

"Never, never is this house at rest. It groans like a labouring ship. In your stillest berth on the stillest ocean you may hear your craft ever creaking its protest against the hindrance of wind or wave. So here you have always some sound by day or by night—an oath a length, a child's cry, a door at odds with its hinges, which, rightly interpreted, means let us have peace."

We pass over the description of the factory, with its hideous cheerlessness. The work begins early—"in at seven means up at six;" there is a break for breakfast, taken in a small, dirty coffee-house, one of the many "which lie furtively about the purlieus like insect-eating plants waiting for their prey," where over the food "we are as fiercely business like, as surly as swine at the trough." The description is a plea in itself for better service, and more cleanly eating-places for the poor. Then the dinner hour and the lounge after it, "upright against the factory wall;" and freedom comes with six o'clock, "and home to the three pair back." The week ends with Saturday night and at the end of the first one there is the usual fight in Johnstreet back-yard. Our friend rushes out with horror at the cry of murder. But Low Covey, who is practising a bird-call in the next room, takes it quietly:—

"'What's up now?' he asks, with somewhat of the impatience of a *prima donna* disturbed in her scales.

"'Did you hear that fearful cry?'

"'Ah! I'eard something.'

"'There's murder going on—a woman, I think.'

"'Dare say; it's sat'dy night.'

"'I'm going to see,'

"'S'pose so; you're fresh to the place.'

"'Come on too, for God's sake!'

"He withdraws the tube, wipes it carefully on his cuff, and lays it on the mantel-shelf.

"'Oh, all right, then. I'm on. You 'ook it daown, I'll be there soon's you.'"

Downstairs, out to the yard, and there is the flower-seller 'Tilda. She has just fought a drunken sailor in defence of a child:—

"Her basket lies in a corner empty but for a few stalks. By its side, as though knocked off in a scuffle, is her helmet—hat it is hardly to be called—a huge structure of felt with nodding plumes. With that helmet on her brow she would look but little shorter than a Life Guardsman without it. She is manifestly of splendid build. Her gown, torn open in the scuffle, exposes the heaving breast. Her hair streams over her shoulders, her sleeves are turned up read for battle, one stout fist is streaked with the blood of the man with the knife. The lips are parted with her quick breathing; the flashing eyes outshine the moonlight. . . . Her right arm lies across her chest her left moves steadily to and fro for delivery. Her eyes follow every motion of the wretch with the knife as she waits to catch him on the spring. . . . Low Covey has hitherto followed me with lagging foot; but on catching sight of the girl he takes the drawbridge at a bound, with the exclamation, 'Oh, it's apal.' Without another word he fells the sailor man with a blow on the jaw, so swift and sure and unforeseen that the fellow falls quite senseless, and his fingers relax their hold on the knife.

"'That's the gal, sir' (says Low Convey, a little later). 'Fight anybody of'er own sect in all London, bar none. She don't know it, and it ain't worth while to puff 'er up abaht it; but she could. Lord, what a pity she warn't a man; she's clean thrown away on petticoats. That chap ain't the fust one she's fought when her blood was up. I've spotted'er many a time when she didn't think I was lookin'. But I never took no notice to'er. Puffs'em up so. You see, 'er brother was a fightin' man, and she learned it natural-like, playin' with 'im. She dunno what she knows in that line, 'cept when she's mad, and then it all comes out. You've got to get'or mad fust, though. Quiet as a child at other times.'"

Low Covey and Tilda, together with a friend of 'Tilda's, a delicate girl dying of the fumes of the rubber factory, shape the book into a story. To visit the girl, dying in a charitable home, Tilda goes to the country, and one of the best chapters is the account of Tilda's joy. "It's like a aymetery," she says, to mark her sense of the perfect peace.

The book is not confined to the poor; we have the millionaire, now made, and with his own strong outlook of the world, and the millionaire's son who find it difficult to make his allowance of seven thousand a year serve for his personal expenses though is neither vicious nor a gambler. Mr. Whiteing is not hard on the rich at the expense of the poor; he is an artist who paints, whith a masterly hand—not a preacher; and the moral is what you please. But we think that he is decidedly less successful in his description of life in May-fair, than he is in the vivid pictures he has drawn for us of life in the slums. Take it altogether, the book is a notable contribution to our knowledge of how "the other half of the world lives, no matter from which side of the way," the observation is made, and it deserves to rank as unquestionably the best novel that has been published this year.

## JAPANESE ENGLISH.

The possibilities of the English language are many, but few of us realise that the final perfection of our tongue is due to alien pens. It is the Oriental who has laid the coping-stone upon the lofty edifice of our literature. I need scarcely allude to the biography of the Baboo Chunder Mukkerjee, which has already become a classic, but I should like to call attention to the wonderful contributions which have come to us from the Japanese. The earliest, and perhaps the most priceless, examples, are scattered upand down Japan in the form of advertisements to travellers. You are informed, for instance, upon one sign-post that your luggage will be kindly and politely carried to a certain village; another appeals to you in the following terms: "Good morning, Sir Gentleman! In this hotel eating is plenty and delicate, and servants very kind." An enterprising shopkeeper advertises his wares, and says: "Our shop is best and cheapest in this city come and try please. We have every countries of coat of arms come and try please. We taken orders anything whatever embroidery workes with its kindly and cheap come and try please." These are but the ordinary phrases of the commercial world, but when we pass to a higher order of composition the originality of style is no less marked. There is a remarkable piece of writing in the preface to the guide-book of the Kyoto Exhibition. The author is fully aware of his own importance, "for," says he, "when this work is completed, how our joy shall be."

The book, however, in which our joy is greatest is a small blue volume entitled "Guide on Hakone." In the preface (which, I may mention, is placed at the end of the book) the author modestly relates how he came to undertake the compilation of a guide-book "in English that is generally spoken by the most of foreigners." The hotel-keeper in "Hakone," not consenting to my apology in regard to imperfect knowledge of English, requested me to write, "I am afraid that the natural beauty of the place should be left out of my pages, but to those who should stay at this place during summer months I will only serve as a guide wherever they should go in this locality—that is "guide-book," he adds enigmatically.

Let us now turn to the beginning of this invaluable handbook. The Yenshuya Hotel is warmly recommended, and you should not forget that "it would be most convenient in March or April to contract of lending of rooms during the summer days of that year." The author then proceeds to describe the beauties of the spot in the following eloquent terms: "For the most part, the celebrated places and the famous ruins preserve mostly in steep points, as in precipices or valleys. Owing to toilsome ascent, many difficulties must be endured by travellers. The result of toleration is pleasure. Hakone Gongen adorns itself with perpetual, unchanging dress of the forest; the Ashi Lake spreads the face of glowing glass reflected upside down the shadow of Fuji; and the mineral hot springs warmly entertain the guests during summer vacation. The purity of air, the coolness of summer days and the fine view of landscape are agreeable to all visitors, for these facts they do not know how is the summer heat and where is the epidemic prevailing."

Hot springs, it should be noted, are a frequent source of inspiration to Japanese writers. In another work the geysers of Atami are described as "dangerous to aquatic families"—fishes, not mariners.

The merits of Hakone are grouped under various heads. I subjoin one or two:

"*Inhabitants.*—Although the village has not so much population the degree of livelihood is comparatively excellent and the mutual friendship is so harmonious as that of a family.

"*Air.*—Draught of pure air suspends no poisonous mixture and always cleanses the defilement of our spirit. During the winter days the coldness robs up all pleasure from our hands, but at the summer months they are set free.

"*Views.*—Buildings of Imperial Solitary Palace, scenery of Gongen, all are spontaneous pictures. Wind proper in quantity, suits our boat to slip by sail, and moonlight shining on the sky shivers quartzy lustre over ripples of the lake."

After this flight of eloquence, he touches on the natural history of the district. "The cuckoo," he says, "singing near by our hotel, plays on a harp." The natural products are "horse-radishes and a kind of lizard"—the Japanese counterparts, I take it, of the Biblical milk and honey.

Our author now turns his ingenious mind to local legend. "There is," he relates, "a narration now remained which I will tell you a little. At an ancient period a youth called Urashima ever passed here. Within his baggages he had a box which he was left from his wife, and which he was strictly decreed never to open whatever be the case, and that if it be opposed he will become old. But he forgot of his wife's decretive words. He opened the box. The lid was cast into front mountain and the box into hind mountain. Suddenly his face wrinkled, his loins bent as shrimp, and all blessings disappeared."

Amongst Public Buildings we note "a Watch Box of public officer," and "for the Christian religion" we are pleased to observe that there is "a teaching hall to its devotes."

You need not suffer from an insufficient supply of food, for "breads, fleshes of fowls and animals, and fresh fishes transporting on from Yoshihama satisfy the relish of people." The water supply would make the Water Board of our own capital green with envy.

"Transparent and delicate liquid is constantly overflowing from the tub, and its purity free from defilement so fully values on the applause of visitors as it is with the air."

The next chapter deals with historic records. "Frequently," our author remarks "the violent wars were battled here in ancient times." There follows the description of a battle almost Homeric in its simplicity. I will only describe the latest battle struggled at Hakone. The battle was instigated, and instantly guns were fired. After short struggle the guards could not conquer the Lord of Odawara. Taking advantage of victory he advanced his army to destroy them. He unexpectedly missed his cogitation. He was defeated very badly and ran to Yumoto. Secondly, he ran back to Hakone, defeated by enemy. By violent pursuit of Imperial army he was finally obliged to run to Ajiro and thence to escape to his previous dominion. And so exit the Lord of Odawara.

As for the surroundings of Hakone, the most remarkable spot in the immediate vicinity is undoubtedly the mountain of Ojigokn. "It is bald, and ejects constantly the gases of sulphur and alum." Hard by is Mishimi, "a small town busy of one's own occupation." This sounds somewhat meddlesome, but one is glad to learn that "in this place there may be the perfect convenience of all wants desired for." There is also a notable lake in which "the old withered cedar trees sink vertically and transversally on the bottom of the lake. "Why," demands our author, "are they immorging to the lake?" The question is indeed difficult to answer, and even he is forced to an unsatisfactory subterfuge. "A slight research," he says, "will easily give you a reason."

When at last you reach Gongen, you must not be disappointed to find that the original temple is no longer there. "Seven hundred years ago it was flamed up totally." But, "last erections, built as former example, may be now visited by everyone. Now there remain hundreds of things valued and rare." And (let us end with a sentence which all travellers should bear in mind) "if you ask courteously to their keeper, you shall have an honour to look at."—G. B. in the *Westminster*.

The 121st anniversary dinner of the Highland Society of London was held at the Whitehall Rooms on March 21, Lord Tullibardine, president of the society, being in the chair. There was the largest attendance for many years. The toasts of "The Queen" and "The Chief, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothsay," having been honoured, Sir D. Currie, M.P., proposed "The Naval and Military Forces of the Empire." Sir Evan MacGregor, Permanent Secretary for the Admiralty, who responded for the Navy, said that at this moment the Navy was in a more efficient state than ever before. He felt sure that they would be well able to deal with those wonderful flat-bottomed boats they had read about in the papers that morning. Sir G. White, V.C., in replying for the Army, said that though not a Scotsman, he believed he owed the fact that he was speaking on behalf of the Army to the courage of Highland soldiers, whom he believed to be the salt of British soil. Our Army had lately been making history everywhere, and whether in the Soudan or in the rocky fastnesses of Dargai, the Highland soldier had played no bad part. "The Immortal Memory of Sir Ralph Abercromby" was drunk in silence, and the chairman then gave the toast of the evening, stating that the Highland Society deserved support and increased membership on account of the good work it was doing in helping to preserve the martial spirit of the Highlands and to educate poor Highland students by assisting schools, and also by granting bursaries, which it did annually to the amount of more than 250*l.*, in aid of young Scotsmen who were not rich enough to supply their own education. In addition, the society contributed yearly substantial sums to Scottish charities and relieved distressed Highlanders who were at a distance from their native homes. It also aimed at preserving Highland institutions. He suggested that the kilt ought to be made as useful as possible by its being adapted to modern requirements. He commended the Royal Caledonian Asylum to notice as an example of excellent service. During the evening Scottish songs were contributed by Miss Flora Donaldson and others. The boy pipers of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, sons of soldiers, were in attendance with their pipes and played Highland music.

According to a Berlin astronomer, the discovery of the minor planet Eros throws considerable light on the relationship of Mars to the other planets. "Since," says "Nature," "the recent observation of the new asteroid, it is possible to regard Mars itself as having been included in the original planet which filled the gap, this view being supported by the fact of Mars having so small a mass and the great eccentricity of its orbit. If this turns out to be true, we shall in future have to speak of the 'Planetoid-ring between the Earth and Jupiter' in discussing the asteroids."

## FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A veil of fog has turned the thoughts back towards winter, rather than onward to the coming season, but milliners and dressmakers have been busy, all the same, in preparing the latest expression of the fashions for their eager clients. Though the world is supposed to know nothing of these novelties till after Easter, it is not difficult to obtain a glimpse or two through the half-closed doors of those mysterious portals, behind which the secret conclave sits, that manages the modes. Black cloth comes first in the list of fashionable materials for dresses, and purple cloth is very nearly as much in demand as black. The number of costumes and dresses in the latter is very great. In front there is almost always a relief of white or cream colour or for brunettes some tint of yellow, orange, old gold, or very deep cream-tinted lace. These cloth dresses have almost invariably some black braiding about them. One has a vest of white silk, braided in triple vandyks with black and gold braid, the fronts being scalloped out, and finished off with braided trefoils. A double skirt is simulated by means of a vandyked flounce laid on, in purple cloth, like the rest of the costume, and headed with a triple row of braid, a similar trimming edging the skirt. Three bodices out of every four show this becoming interlude of white or cream colour, which gives a smart effect to an otherwise plain and simple costume. The fashionable tones of purple are deep and rich, the true pontificial shade, heliotropes being rather neglected for the moment.

The fashion journals announce that blue serge is at last going out of fashion, and that it is to be superseded by red. There is no doubt that red is in great favour for street wear, especially among the very smart, who seldom go out without an escort of some kind, whether chaperon, gentleman, or merely maid or footman. For those who are obliged to take their walks alone red will always be too bright a colour, attracting too much attention. And it is most unlikely that navy blue serge will fall out of the ranks of popular fabrics, at least for some considerable time to come, long as has been its sunshine of prosperity. It came in a few years after the Princess Alexandra of Denmark became Princess of Wales, and blue serge costumes have never been absent from the wardrobe of the Royal lady or her daughters. It is almost safe to prophesy that they never will be, except in periods of mourning. When the river and sea-side season arrives, even the smart contingent will return to navy serge as by far the most suitable among all dress fabrics for boating and yachting.

Flowery and feathery hats are still to be worn with tailor-made dresses, an innovation that was introduced when bicycling became a "smart" amusement, and one that was too pleasant to be readily abandoned. It also has its useful side, for without some femininity in the headgear, there is often considerable difficulty in distinguishing between the male and female cyclist. The poor bird of Paradise is fashion's latest victim. Its exquisite plumage forms the trimming of many a smart toque and hat. Sometimes the whole bird appears borne aloft by some hard-hearted wearer. For who can plead ignorance now, when the cause of the helpless little birds, to whom the fatal gift of beauty has been given, is pleaded in every paper and magazine? Dyed black, for the most part, it seems in mourning for the desolation that a cruel fashion has brought upon its companions, its family, its friends and the extinction with which its race is threatened.

Lace and muslin embroideries will be one of the principal features of dress this season. Lace is to appear in coats, blouses, and even whole dresses, for out-door as well as indoor wear. Embroidered muslin shirts, with lace insertions, made up over colour, are already in the shops, and facings for coats made of embroidered white batiste or lawn and edged with gathered ribbons, are also procurable, though the due climatic season for them can scarcely be said to have arrived. Lace ties of rather narrow width, but long enough to be folded of two or three times round the neck, are to be favourite wear, as the thick, stiff, encumbering collar is to begin to go into banishment. Knots and bows of black velvet or black chiffon will be largely used to make a good effect with the creamy lace. Much of the latter will be deep enough in tint to be beige, or even stringcolour. The very yellow lace fortunately shows no sign of reappearing.

Embroidery is to be as lavishly used as ever on the spring and summer dresses, coats, and costumes. A Princess' dress in green cloth is bordered with five rows of blue braid and showing an underskirt of blue silk embroidered in green, black, and gold. The vest is Irish point, an imitation lace which cannot be manufactured in sufficient quantities to meet the immense demand for it. The relief of black or darkest green trefoils down the bodice is an artistic touch. The bow at the neck and scalloped collar are blue silk bordered with deep green.

I don't know who it was, remarks "Mamdame Qui Vive," that said, "simplicity is the final refuge of the complex," but one needs no convincing that it was an observant student of men and things; the most erudite mind expresses itself in short and simple words, while the little learned flounder about in heavily learned sentences and compound derivatives. "To think as wise men do, to speak as do the common people," was the advice of a divine of ancient days. Elaboration in any shape or form is always the mark of the immature mind, and this is as true of dress as of the learned discourse, for only in the most exclusive quarters can they who would have an exquisite simplicity find it. The simplicity which spells unfinished and the simplicity which is complete are as the poles asunder. I think I must have been afflicted with the passion for the latter at a very early age, for I can remember when struggling with the four conjugations worshipping a mademoiselle who used to look enchanting in the simplest gowns and muslin collars, but who had either an extraordinary grace in the wearing of them, or a most persuasive beauty, I know not which now.

Sad to say, the results of this boiling-down process, otherwise the finished work of the artist who takes refuge in simplicity, are not to be cheaply bought whether they are produced by the painter or the milliner. Their possession is one of the most delightful privileges of wealth, though one not always appreciated by the possessor of money-bags. I have got into the sermonising vein, I see; but I am going to refuse to bear the blame, because it is in consequence of going to a private view of artistic millinery that I have thus been led astray at a Dover-street house. A house that within twenty-four hours of their *debut* in Paris, is supplied with all the most charming models, not only of one but all the famous Parisian milliners. In short, the firm in question is going to collect the cream of the Parisian model market and bring them over daily for our benefit. When I went down for a private view, I pondered to myself, "Will this or that hat have the exquisite simplicity of this particular firm's make of frock? because if so, *couts que coute*, I shall not come empty away."

I did not come empty away as a certain band-box would seem to testify. It is in pale blue *paille amour*—the new blue, let it be understood—that toque, which sealed my fate, and it is trimmed with only some pale blue tulle, some green barley and a great cluster of forget-me-nots where the left side rises to reveal the hair. The barley which is the actual product of the barley field and has only to do with art and most devious by the wiring of its hollow straw, seems encased in a filmy draping of the tulle which completely surrounds the brim and gives it an exceeding softness. This same toque was reproduced in ripe barley pink tulle, pale straw, and lovely pinky yellow roses, and makes a captivating scheme of mellow colour. I could continue to the end of the column about these, but that stern thing space keeps a sharp watch upon me, and I must be wary of my behaviour, or I and my news may be relegated to a back sheet, and a less pleasing position. In a few words, then, let me picture a toque, in which dark blue tulle misteriously veils a shape of violet foliage, which is quaintly completed by one immense *chou* of narrow cream ribbon velvet. A giant chrysanthemum is the idea. In another few words let me tell of a fine black chip with rosettes of pale blue glace and a single bunch of river reeds, and of another in beige-coloured *paille amour*, with just a swathing and rosette of black taffetas mousseline and a sweeping black plume.

In spite of the thousands of votaries of the wheel there are still a goodly number of both ladies and gentlemen who do not cycle, but who feel that sooner or later they will have to "go over to the majority." Now to all those especially ladies—who are turning their thoughts cycle-wards I would say, do not be persuaded that you can learn by yourself, or that a friend can teach you on the road. For one thing, it is putting too severe a strain upon friendship and it is an unsatisfactory process at best. Go at once to a good cycling school, and be thoroughly taught by an efficient and experienced teacher. We are all familiar with the aspect of the girl who comes tearing along the road, her shoulders bent over her handlebars, her elbows extended, her heels turned out, and, with every stroke of the pedal sending one knee nearly up to her chin swaying from side to side as she laboriously propells herself along one side of her skirt flopping ungracefully against her wheel, the other would tightly round one leg like a long, ugly, ill-fitting trouser. She triumphantly assures her friends that *she* never took lessons in a cycling school—and they have no difficulty in believing her. How diffirently looks the well-taught girl. How easy and graceful is her motion as she sits upright in her saddle, her arms straight and holding the handle lightly; very little knee motion being perceptible under her evenly-fitting skirt, her free and graceful ankle action coming prettily into view at each down stroke of the pedal, while cyclist and cycle sail smoothly along as if they were part of each other. But there is another and graver reason than a merely artistic one why a lady should be well and carefully taught how to handle and control her bicycle before venturing out on the public roadway. It is saddening to read of the frequently recurring cycling fatalities to ladies, nearly all of whom are beginners, and more saddening still to think how easily they might have been avoided. We all know the class of people who rush in where angels fear to tread, and the wise and experienced cyclist will often stand with bated breath watching the mere novice careering along with easy nonchalance over the wet and greasy stones, darting across the slippery, treacherous car line almost under the very horses heads or wobbling her way through the mud and the traffic, all unconscious that she is risking her life and limbs at every stroke of her pedal. Unless beginners will exercise more care and caution, these alarming accidents will grow more frequent as the army of raw recruits increases. Probably legislation will then step in and prohibit cycling altogether in the busy thoroughfares, and the careful and experienced cyclist will thereby suffer for the foothardiness of the rash and inexperienced novices.

## WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED IN GERMANY?

Fregoli, the well-known actor, gave a performance at the Costanzi Theatre in Rome recently before Queen Margherita. Her Majesty was accompanied by her mother, the Duchess of Genoa. Fregoli carried out the audacious idea of imitating King Humbert to the strains of the Royal March. As usual, says the *Morning Post*, describing the incident, Fregoli's imitation was so good that not only the public but the Queen and the Duchess of Genoa also were convulsed with laughter. The audience, recognising Her Majesty's good sense, rose to its feet and gave Her Majesty an ovation, which must have been a convincing proof that the evening's amusement had not affected its loyalty. What view would the German Emperor have taken of such audacity?

## A WONDERFUL PONY.

The *Rangoon Times* writes:—"One of the most extraordinary instances of longevity on record is that of a little Burmah stallion, about 10½ hands high. For more than five and twenty years he has been in the possession of a resident of this town. He is a bright chestnut, without a single white hair showing in mane or on muzzle; he carries wonderful condition, being as round as a little ball; has a crest like a shire horse, which is as hard as a brick; shows no sign of falling away in the quarters; and his legs are as clean as when he was four. He is in work day after day, has never been sick or sorry during his long years of service, and dashes away from his master's door as proud of himself as if he were still in the prime of life. How old he really is can only be a matter of conjecture; but he is supposed to be about 28, and there seems to be 10 years of good work left in him yet. The owner's eldest son is 24, and the little tat was in regular work before he was born.

## BARRELS OF BEER FOR THE WAISTCOAT POCKET.

There is nothing surprising about the statement that in a short time beer will be on sale in the form of tabloids. In Germany the beverage had been reduced to a powder by a process of evaporation, and a very small quantity of the powder is needed, with the addition of water and carbonic acid gas, to make a foaming tankard of ale just as good as if it were freshly drawn from the barrel. As

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

# TENNENT'S

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK J. R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— - Rs. 31.0 -

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

# PILSENER BEER

AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi— TURNER, MORRISON & Co. Madras . . . . SPENCER & Co. Rangoon . . . . A. SCOTT & Co.

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# "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

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# SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of* ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bottle of* ***genuine*** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

# JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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# LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

# SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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# Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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# THE "COVENTRY WATCH."

STERLING SILVER. STERLING SILVER. STERLING SILVER.

ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE.

ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER.

"COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH."

BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM.

SPECIAL OFFER OF

## ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

AT

## HITHERTO IMPOSSIBLE PRICES.

HIGH GRADE

## ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

AT PRICES

## BEYOND COMPETITION.

Sterling Silver, crystal face, English Keyless lever, ¾ plate, compensation Balance and Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... ... Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.

18-Carat Gold, crystal face, ¾ plate, English Keyless lever, compensation Balance, Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... ... ... Cash Rs. 270, Credit Rs. 300.

BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

18-CARAT GOLD. 18-CARAT GOLD. 18-CARAT GOLD.

ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE.

ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER.

"COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH."

BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM.

BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING.

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## A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil must by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the pure oil*, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

# PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

*The Lancet*, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

*The Chemist and Druggist* (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

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# Milkmaid BRAND Milk

Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

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GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

# Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

*Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.*

*From an Eminent Surgeon:*

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

*BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.*

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

*Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*

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"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

*The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries*

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

# PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite Increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

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# BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER Made From

# ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

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# HUNTLY BLEND

ALL MERCHANTS.

AGENTS:

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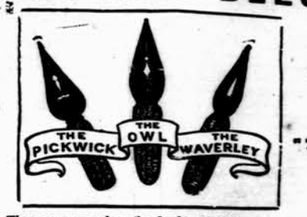
## THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 News-papers.

"They are a Treasure."
*Standard.*

Sold by all Stationers.




"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
*Standard.*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
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"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
*Engineer.*

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

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# "CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 15th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.I.C., M.S.A., Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shipper: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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NOTICE.

# Drugs Conquer

All disease and pain if you use the right kind, but they are ineffectual if you use the wrong. Every drug on earth is good for some ill. Nature intended that this should be so. Nature has provided a remedy for every sort of pain and ache that exists.

# Little's Oriental Balm

is made of a combination of pain-killing drugs. People throughout the world have it as a blessing to mankind. It kills pain like water quenches fire. Pain and aches cannot exist after Little's Oriental Balm is applied.

In cases of accident there is nothing to equal it. A bruise, a scald, a burn, a twinge of Rheumatism, Headache, Neuralgia—all these things are relieved and cured with gratifying quickness. The factory hand, the mill hand, the cotton hand—rich and poor, everybody—need this great remedy in the house every moment of their lives.

Sold at R. 1 per Bottle

Of Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized world.

Agents for Bombay—KEMP & Co., Ld

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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments. First aid. 170 Pages. THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK. Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d.; or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION. No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free. Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

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FOR ACHES AND PAINS Rub In

# Elliman's

For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise

Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/- Jars—11/- and 22/-

Prepared only by— ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

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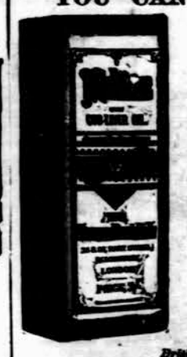

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree. It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

*British Medical Journal.*

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# HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge, or ulcerating, perhaps surrounded with inflammation, or any disease, from a simple Scratch to the worst Sore, Boil or Tumour? If so, under all these circumstances you have probably tried, which, if not entirely, you must confess to be more or less unsuccessful, but go on suffering till almost driven to despair. Perhaps your friends are watching the slow but sure progress of death, and you are yourself watching the skin may be discoloured, or swollen, or numbed; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You have attended various hospitals and had medical advice, and have been told your limb must be amputated; but do not be alarmed, for I can cure you. I don't say, perhaps, but I can cure you. Others have failed, but I am not discouraged at so as to the Drug Stores for a bottle of Counter-Irritant Ointment and Pills, which I recommend for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Bad Heads, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Piles, Fistula, Fistulous Sinuses, Sores, Ulcers, Blood Disorders, &c., &c. Consultation Free, by Letter or Personally, at 533, Oxford Street, London, W.C. (Corner of Rose Street, Opposite the Duke of York's Column). Everybody should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Ulcerated Leg on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs with

**Thomson's Slotted Rivets.**

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in waiting and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India. If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 8/-, post free, from BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, West Smithfield, London, England. Agents Wanted.

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

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Possessing the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY. GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC. NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER WILL IT. Sold only in ¼ lb. and ½ lb. Tins prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

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# DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

## ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

*Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.*

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

## CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 5/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

## CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century. You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

## S., & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION

HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious.

## BENEDICTINE

Possessing most powerful Germ-killing Properties.

GENUINE LIQUEUR "D. O. M."
of the Abbey of Fecamp.
THE KING OF ALL LIQUEURS.
It is *par excellence* the "creme de la creme" of Liqueurs.
For use in tropical climates it is unrivalled.
CONSUMED BY ALL MEDICAL PROFESSIONS AND IN HOSPITALS OF EUROPE.
None Genuine without bearing the Name and Signature of the Managing Director,

A. LEGRAND AINE.

BEWARE OF FICTITIOUS IMITATIONS.
To be had from All First-Class Wine Dealers.
In Quarts, Pints and Flasks.
APPLY FOR INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS.
*Never be without having it.*

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## DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
*Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
*Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
*Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
*Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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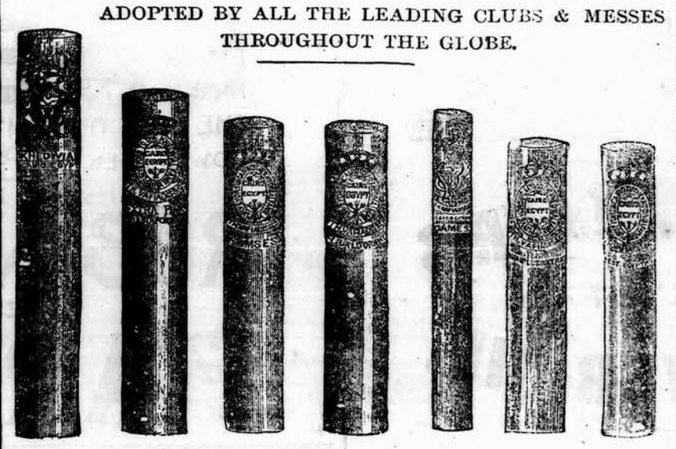

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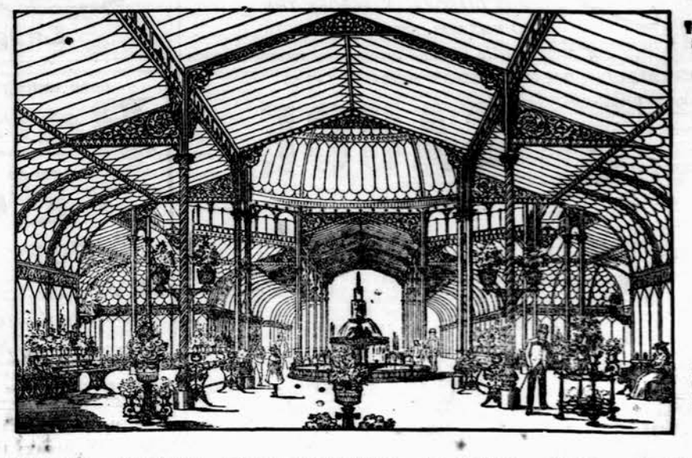

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